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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

JAMES A. EKIN.

Enthusiastic Welcome.

HOW HONORED.

Speeches, Letters and Ceremonies.

GOLDEN GRATITUDE OF A GRATEFUL PEOPLE

[Reported for the Gazette.]

If Republics are ungrateful, the citizens of them are not ordinarily so. We believe no county in the United States is more willing, nay, more anxious, to pay tribute to the hero and patriot in reward for good services performed towards the people and nation than our good old Allegheny. During the war we contributed many valiant soldiers, many brave martyrs to the cause of our common country, but our citizens have never proved unmindful of the debt of gratitude due them. So it was that we were not surprised that the gallant and heroic Gen. James A. Ekin, of the United States Army, was on Thursday received with such marked honor at his old home in the thriving borough of Elizabeth, which is beautifully located on the murky Monongahela river, some twenty-two miles from Pittsburgh. The public reception awarded him was a perfect ovation, and as marked an honor as was ever paid by any town to a distinguished son and citizen. It was a proud and merited compliment to

GEN. JAMES A. EKIN.

A gentleman whose name will live in history, conspicuous among those of the defenders of the Union. General Ekin is a self-made man. We do not worship him as such but we admire him. He came of good blood. His grandfather was Colonel Stephen A. Bayard, of revolutionary fame, and the founder of Elizabeth which town derived its name from his wife, the grandmother of Gen. Ekin. In early life Gen. Ekin, who was born in the old first ward of our city, was a clerk in a mercantile establishment, after which he graduated to the borough of his forefathers, Elizabeth, and there obtained position in a boat yard. By strict attention to his duties, honesty and thrift he soon arose to place and position and became proprietor of one the most extensive marine building depots of the United States, at Elizabeth He gave employment to many hundreds of men, and his relationship with them was always pleasant and agreeable. He contributed largely to all charitable objects and made himself conspicuous in public enterprises. When the guns of a rebel horde were fired on Fort Sumpter, Gen. Ekin quitted the work shop and family fireside, and was among the very first to enlist under the old flag. He went out as a private, but rapidly advanced to position. His long business experience, and thorough knowledge of men and things particularly adapted him for high place in military life. He was promptly appointed Quarter Master of the old and original XIIth Pennsylvania regiment under the gallant Col. David Campbell. In this position he developed rare executive ability and attracted to himself the attention of the various heads of departments. He was appointed during his initial year of service by President Lincoln, whose love, confidence and respect he ever received, to the office of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Army of Volunteers. He filled this position with such marked ability and fidelity as to receive the merited reward of being transferred to the same position in the Regular army.

He subsequently held the position of colonel in the Quartermaster's Department. When peace again gladdened the land and the army was reorganized under the act of July, 1866, he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, which position he now holds. During the war, for meritorious conduct and gallant service, he was various times brevetted captain, major, colonel and major general. He was on duty full six years in Washington and latterly in Texas. During his long connection with the army there has never been one word of reproach breathed against him. His record is as clear and pure as a child's conscience, and, if spared by Providence, he will rise still higher in the hearts and esteem of the grateful people of our Republic.

MARKED HONOR.

It having become generally known that Gen. Ekin was about to visit the old homestead in Elizabeth, a committee consisting of Dr. John E. Shaffer, Captain Wm. Kerr, Captain F. Houghton, G. W. Roberts, Sr., John E. Shaffer, James Irwin, J. N. O'Neil, R. C. Stephens, R. B. Abraham, John McDonough, Robt. Ventress, Samuel McCune, I. N. Large, J. B. McIlvaine, J. F. Bradley, John O'Neil, of Coal Valley, Madison Parkinson, Levi Edmundson, John Gumbert, Sr., Col. J. B. Copeland, Daniel McCurdy, Daniel Pierce and Capt. R. M. Elliott was appointed on behalf of the people of Elizabeth to award a reception befitting so distinguished a citizen. Arrangements were made in a most liberal manner, and men, women and children entered with zeal and enthusiasm into the work, in order that the old town might wear a gala appearance, and that its proverbial hospitality might be handsomely sustained.

General Ekin arrived in this city on Thursday and was formally received and welcomed by a committee from Elizabeth and was serenaded by the Mozella Brass Band in charge of the Walton Blues, which fine military company under charge of Captain R. M. Elliott arrived early in the morning to perform escort duty. At noon the whistle of the good and staunch steamboat Elizabeth, which is well and ably presided over by the dignified and accomplished Captain Frederick Houghton, and some five hundred persons got aboard including the Duquesne Greys, in command of Capt. James Moore and Lt. David Dunseath, and Walton Blues. General Ekin was accompanied by the venerable Capt. R. M. Porter, Maj. J. M. Bell, Lt. Umbstaetter, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. James Blackmore, other gentlemen and ladies. As the boat left the Duquesne Greys fired three rounds of blank cartridges in honor of the occasion. After a very pleasant trip during which music, mirth and dancing marked the hours, Elizabeth was reached. The wharves were crowded with enthusiastic men, women and children and a batallion of soldiery drawn in line to receive, after an absence of ten years General Ekin to his old home. The Greys fired a military salute, and amidst music and enthusiasm, the party entered the town. A procession was formed, with J. H. Sheriff as Chief Marshal and A. Mc Kinley and S. S. Roberts as aids, in which the Jefferson Cavalry Guards, the Monongahela O'Neill Guards, Duquesne Greys, Walton Blues and the Fifteenth Amendment Zouaves participated, forming an imposing display. General Ekin was welcomed by cheers and banners on all sides, and must have felt very proud of the occasion. The houses in many instances were gayly festooned and flags were displayed on all sides. Arriving at the residence of Mr. John McDonough, the procession halted. Here there had assembled a large concourse of people to participate in the formal reception, over whom Captain Samuel Kerr presided. John S. Sharer, Esq., then in an eloquent and feeling manner delivered the following address:

THE WELCOME.

GENL. EKIN:—On behalf of your very many friends and the citizens of this community, I have the flattering honor of welcoming you to the home of your earlier manhood which you now visit after an absence of more than ten years. Around you are many of your former associates, doubtless recalling some pleasant recollections of other days, and who have watched with feelings of the most intense interest and pleasure your noble career, from your departure from our community, though a gradation of honest and honorable promotions so deservedly won and faithfully sustained by you. And here let us digress, and consult for a moment the history of our town at the outbreak of the rebellion. How well do we remember, when our dear old flag was assailed, at a time of all other times the most unpropitious, the feelings of mingled hope and fear that thrilled us when we realized that some should leave us to fight the great battles of our country and return not when first at our public school house after the patriotic appeals to us for aid the rolls were open for volunteers. An oppressive silence follows, for who will be first to offer himself a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom! Our *first* volunteer steps forward to head a list, many names of which may now be marked with the asterisk of death. The cheers of applause tell how deeply the example of one of our most highly esteemed citizens sinks into the hearts of the many others who will quickly follow. You, General Ekin, bear the honor of being the first volunteer soldier from our town. Since then your history has not been confined to Elizabeth, but is known to the nation at large. Some of your former friends, having laid aside the garb of the living have gone on that journey from whose bourne no traveler returns. Some, again, have lost the elastic step of manhood's prime and now glory in their locks of time honored gray. Some, too, having arrived at manhood's years propose to do away with childish things. Thus the last decade of years has worked its changes. The circumstances under which we meet to-day to offer our greetings of heartfelt joy and welcome to our distinguished fellow citizen are those indicative of our respectful feeling; and while we do homage to the high and trust-worthy position you hold, we would not forget to offer our thanks for the care you have ever manifested for your friends at home, having, it would seem, the motto ever before you to do good. No person, high or low, rich or poor, white or black, ever approached your office and was repulsed, but ever was the word of welcome or hand of friendship extended, so that all remember you kindly. Nay, more, General, even the hosts of dumb brutes that from time to time came under your control, were the better for the outpouring of your generous nature. The administration of your office has been a nation's praise, for the admirable and urbane manner with which it has been conducted, and much credit to our lamented Stanton for his happy choice of such an efficient officer. Be it said to your praise and honor, that while surrounded by great temptations, enormous frauds and peculations, the Christian principles that have characterized you in the discharge of your home duties sustained you, and here we find the very complimentary order of Quarter Master General Meigs to the effect that he can had disbursed twenty-four millions dollars without the loss of a single dollar to the government, a fact seldom equalled and never surpassed. Thus the few years of your absence has brought to us a monument of your fame more beautiful and more enduring than marble, more massive than the hills that surround us, and loftier than the proud height of kingly pyramids. We have great occasion, from the living examples of your beneficence to tender you our sincere welcome and with it the hope that ere you again return to your official labors, your health will have been entirely restored, and that you may be the happier for this visit to your earlier home. Then, on behalf of your friends and the citizens of this community, I bid you welcome, thrice welcome, General, to our town. (Great cheering and enthusiasm.)

THE GRATEFUL RESPONSE.

After quiet was restored Gen. Ekin with much emotion made the following:

Friends, Companions, Comrades and Neighbors:

Ten long and writheful years have passed since my feet last pressed the soil of Elizabeth, my own beloved home, around which cluster so many bright and endearing memories. In this decade of years how momentous the wants that have transpired—how varied the scenes through which the Nation has passed! From the first gun at Sumpter to the echo of the last shot at Appomatax, what a thrilling chapter of American history has been written. How many brave men have died that the Republic might live! What oceans of blood and treasure have been expended! and how often the earth has trembled under the heavy tramp of marching armies! How frequently the crash of contending forces has sounded throughout the land now followed by the joyous shouts of victory soon succeeded by the glowing notes of defeat, but whether in victory or defeat the lightening stars of our Union ever shining to light onward the gallant soldiers of the land! Oh, the lights and the shadows and the hopes and the fears, the joys and the sorrows that checquer the first half of these two years, and then the dazzling glories that crowned the eventful era of 1865 when rebellion bleeding, mangled, crushed lay postrate at the feet of the invincible armies of the Union. Within that brief space of time, the great battle of freedom was fought and won, and the Union was reestablished on the firm and enduring basis of liberty, equality and fraternity. In the last half of these two years the great work of reconstruction has been progressing and one after another, the lost stars have been restored to the flag, until now it blazes with y galaxy of free States, just entering on a new carrier of peace, prosperity and happiness.

Thus, my friends, in mingling among you to day, for the first time since the years of these eventful ten years, my mind has naturally reverted to their wonderful history, and while I have rapidly glanced in order, that, in the light of these great triumphs of the national arms and of constitutional law, I might the more befittingly express to you, before I indulge in any personal reminiscences, my heartfelt congratulations that in 1861 I left you in an hour of darkness and terror, to contribute my humble services in helping to save the imperilled life of the nation, so now I return to you in a day luminous with the glory of a restored and regenerated Union; and while I exult with you over the brilliant victory that has purified and preserved us as a nation. I mourn with you the loss of the gallant men, so many of whom were from this section of the country, who generously gave their lives for the maintainance of our liberties and the perpetuity of our institutions.

And now fellow citizens, friends and neighbors, whom I meet in all the unaffected simplicity of heartfelt friendship, how often, amid the cares and anxieties of official life, when far away from these pleasant and charming home scenes have, I longed once more to re visit my old home in Elizabeth, and share in the enjoyments of a day like this! There, indeed I see many familiar faces here, I meet forever friends and kindred and comrades and companions, among whom many of the happiest days of my life were spent. On the heads of some the frosts of many winters have been sprinkled, but the hearts of all glow with the warmth of an earnest and unchanged friendship. The faces of some are furrowed by the tears of sorrow for the brave sons who slept their last sleep, and have fought their last battle, but still the same patriotic spirit animates and warms the paternal breast. The eyes of others are growing dim in the sun-set of life, but beyond the shadows their vision is cheered by a brighter and holier light. But alas! there are many who were here ten years ago, that have passed away from this terrestial sphere.

We miss their genial presence, but the angels have welcomed their entrance into the Heavenly Jerusalem and they now dwell where friends shall part no more—"When the noon of peasure flow over the bright shades. And the noontide of glory eternally night.

And while, my friends, the older generations are rapidly journeying onward to the spirit land, and now almost stand within sight of the eternal throne, the younger men of succeeding generations are stepping into the places they vacate. They possess many opportunities with which we are not favored. They live in a time when the church and the school house dot every hill and valley in the land—when Religion, Science and Art walk hand in hand together; when the fair and impartial genius of Freedom spreads her bright pinions over all who bear the image of their Creator; when there is no royal road to learning and the avenues to honor and preferment are alike to all, when in a word all men are equal before the law, and liberty, education and honorable distinction, are alike within the reach of the humblest youth in America. And as their advantages are the greater, so will be the responsibilities of the rising generation. Upon them will devolve the important duty of maintaining and perpetuating the great principles of constitutional government, which this generation spent so much blood and treasure to vindicate and uphold; and their glory or their shame will be in proportion to the good or evil influence of their lives.

During the years that have elapsed since I roamed on the beautiful banks of the Monongahela, I have seen much of our beloved country, and have mingled with many of our patriotic countrymen. At Washington I have been a close and attentive observer of the workings of our National Government; in the great West I have watched the enterprise and thrift of the people, and in the unfrequent domain of Texas I have seen the bold and adventurous spirit of the American citizen. In all these places I have witnessed much to inspress me with the growing greatness and grandeur of the country, and to make me feel proud of the land of the free and the home of the brave; but amid all these scenes of splendor, of vastness and magnificence I have never forgotten dear old Pennsylvania and my own dear home of Elizabeth, nor the dearest friends that dwelt here, for my heart untrammelled always fondly hurried to them. Hence, hither I have come to-day to renew the assurances of my dearest friendship; to live over again in memory of the happy days of the past; to talk familiarly with them of the good old times when we were boys together; to tread with them the same old paths that we journeyed over in youth; to indulge in the pleasing reminiscences of delightful hours long since flown away; to speak of dear friends no longer here to speak themselves; in a word, to call up all the sweet remebrances of love, and exchange heart greetings with old friends and neighbors. As all this can be done much more appropriately and agreeably in the unreserved social converse of the family circle, than in the more formal manner of a public address, I shall conclude this response to your complimentary call by wishing for each and all of you, for yourselves and families, long life, health and happiness here, and and more abiding peace, and joy and gladness in the great and invisible hereafter.

At the conclusion of Gen. Ekin's address the following letters of regret were read:

FROM GENERAL SWEITZER.

PITTSBURGH, September 26, 1871.

Dr. John E. Shaffer, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Elizabeth, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—Owing to my absence from home during the past week, your letter of the 21st inst. was remained unanswered until now.

I am under many obligations to you and my friends at Elizabeth for your kind invitation to be present on the 28th inst. at the reception of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, General Ekin.

The General's record as a soldier is one that entitles him to our warmest regard. Moreover, there is no one of us soldier's either officers or men, who had occasion to call upon him at Washington during the war, and asked his aid and co-operation in any of the many cases where it was required, that does not remember with gratitude how cordially and effectually he came to our assistance.

It would, therefore, be a great pleasure to me to be with you on the occasion, but because of official engagements, I cannot promise to be there.

Sincerely hoping that you may give the General such a reception as he deserves, and that he may long live to enjoy the regard and affection of those who know him which he so well earned, I remain

Very truly yours,
J. B. SWEITZER.

FROM U. S. SENATOR MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 22, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter inviting me to be present at a reception to be be tendered to General J. A. Ekin, by his fellow-citizens, is at hand.

Were it in my power it would afford me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation; but engagements from that day require my presence in another direction. But I will take advantage of this opportunity to bear testimony to the high character and eminent worth of General Ekin, as a man, and a public officer. For more than two years during the war, he was stationed in this city and charged with the performance of the most important and responsible duties, which he always performed with ability, promptitude and to my great satisfaction. When emergencies required he never failed to take any responsibility that might be necessary for the good of the service whose ordinary routine officers would have hesitated or refused, and in every case the result vindicated his patriotism and his judgment, and he was promoted by the government. As an officer his merits and services were of the highest order, while his claims as a man and christian gentleman are recognized by all with whom he is brought into contact.

Respectfully,
O. P. MORTON.

John E. Shaffer, Frederick Houghton, R. B. Abrahams, Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa.

FROM J. H. HOPKINS, ESQ.

PITTSBURGH, September 26, 1871.

Messrs. John E. Shaffer, Frederick Houghton and R. B. Abraham, Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just returned, after ten days' absence, and find your kind invitation to participate in a public reception to General James A. Ekin.

If my other engagements would permit, nothing would give me more pleasure than to meet with my friends of Elizabeth and unite with them in giving a cordial "welcome home" to their distinguished townsman.

For years General Ekin has filled a high and important office, in a way to merit the commendation of all men. He comes home with an unsullied name, which is no small matter in these days of official profligacy.

I trust you may have a pleasant reunion of old friends. Respectfully, yours,
JAMES H. HOPKINS.

FROM HON. G. V. LAWRENCE.

Messrs. J. E. Shaffer, F. Houghton, and R. B. Abraham.

GENTS:—Your note of the 15th inst. came to hand Saturday last, and I reply hastily.

It would be a source of great personal gratification to me to join the friends of J. A. Ekin in a public reception, if it were possible.

On that day (the 28th) I am compelled as Chairman of the County Committee of the Republican party for this county to be at a meeting in the western part of the county.

If I were there I would be glad to bear public testimony to the position, the General occupies as a faithful, honest, and most gentlemanly officer of our regular army. One who has been most faithful to his public trusts and to his private duties. Present to him and his excellent wife my kindest regards and regrets that I cannot join you.

Yours respectfully,
G. V. LAWRENCE.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Sept. 18, 1871.

FROM GEN. J. S. NEGLEY.

BALTIMORE, September 26th, 1871.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Until to-day I had anticipated the coveted pleasure of meeting my fellow citizens of Elizabeth, on next Thursday, for the purpose of witnessing the interesting ceremonies inaugurated by them to do honor to my highly esteemed friend, General James A. Ekin, and now I find myself controlled by the rigid constraints of a public duty, which deprives me of this privilege.

While I regret that my voice cannot swell the acclaim of welcome tendered to General Ekin, I am confident you will account for the non-compliance with my promise by the attention required in the interests of my State and country, so clearly involved in the deliberations of a national commercial convention.

It would have given me genuine gratification to press the hand, which more than ten years ago was proffered to me for military service. It is true these ten years have fled upon the wings of time, great historical results have come to their fruition and the destinies of our nation have rapidly progressed towards their fulfillment, still I remember well General Ekin's first connection with the service of his country, and it being appropriate to the occasion, I am sure you will pardon my giving a personal recollection.

It was the day after our flag had been removed from the ramparts of Fort Sumter; the nation's heart was vibrating with wrath; the peace of the land had been broken; the roll of the drum and the quick tread of arming legions swelled up the chorus, "We are coming, Father Abraham," when the recipient of your homage called at my headquarters on the corner of Smithfield and Third streets, pressing an interview among the throng and strenuously soliciting immediate assignment to military duty of whatever character. I scanned the pale face and feeble frame of my friend, then a civilian, when he said: "*I have come to offer my services to my country,*" and wondered how little he comprehended the relentless exactions of, war, and turning to my Adjutant General, I had him assigned as Captain and Quarter master on my staff.

How well he has stood the test of my confidence, and how faithfully he has served his country through all the crimson years of the rebellion, and how well he has peformed his arduous and responsible duties in Washington and Texas, is attested by the insignia of his rank and by the generous ovation tendered to him by friends and strangers.

This manifestation of praise and admiration for your townsman, although most becomingly bestowed, is no less also a tribute of patriotic regard for all who have brought sacrifices and risked their lives for public weal, and is the most pleasing assurance that the loyal soldiery are not forgotton by loyal hearts.

The continuous growth of feelings evinced in such spontaneous impulses as have gathered your assembly will steadily assume increased proportions and finally form a prominent feature of the progress of our civilization, securing the enjoyment of a peace, made glorious by the achievements of our armies, and preserving the nation's honor with the perpetuity of a government formed by and for a free people and the elevation of our race.

I am Sir, Yours Very Truly,
JAS. S. NEGLEY.

Letters were read also from Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Col. David Leasure and others, all of which bore complementary testimony to the worth and excellence of Gen. Ekin.

HOSPITALITY.

The meeting then adjourned and the multitude flocked to shake hands with their guest and fellow-citizen. After the levee was over there was tendered to the General and his family a complimentary banquet dinner served on the grounds of Wm. O'Neil, Esq., at which his elegant, accomplished and hospitable wife presided, aided by Dr. John E. Shaffer. Gen. Ekin and a number of guests were entertained in most sumptuous style at the palatial suburban residence of Hon. Samuel Walker, where Messrs. John and Thomas Walker, Miss Walker, and Miss Ekin dispensed the hospitalities which make this happy home so proverbial. Nearly one hundred ladies and gentlemen dined with Mr. and Mrs. Walker, whose son in law Gen. Ekin is," and merry good cheer and sociability prevailed. During the evening a serenade was afforded in most exquisite manner by St. Cecelias' band.

BANQUET.

In the evening, at the commodious armory of the Walton Blues, a grand banquet board was spread in honor of the Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh, under the superintendence of Mrs. Umbstaetter, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaffer and Mrs. Delilah Walker, assisted by Messrs. Charles E. Oliver and S. S. Roberts. The cloths were removed, general conversation ensued and several speeches were made.

GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD'S SPEECH.

After the banquet given at the Armory, Gen. Moorehead was toasted and called upon for a speech.

The General responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I thank you for the compliment you have paid me, and I am truly glad to be present on this very proper and joyful occasion, where you have met to do honor to one of your own citizens.

There are two kinds of crowds that are hard to speak to.

The first is the hungry crowd that are anxiously waiting for the last word that they may run to their dinners.

The second is the full crowd that have been surfeited on the hospitality and bounty spread before them, and have neither room nor inclination to take in anything more.

This is the crowd that it is my misfortune to address—where and loud applause. You have met here to do honor to General Ekin—you do well to do so, he deserves it at your hands, but you must remember my friends that in honoring a patriot, a soldier, a gentleman, you do infinitely more honor to yourselves by showing your appreciation of merit, patriotism, virtue and integrity. Yes, my friends, I say integrity. Although not an old man, I have known General Ekin for many years more than I am willing to acknowledge in the presence of so many bright eyes that are flashing upon me. I know him as the Elizabeth boat builder, working hard at low prices to build boats for our rivers commerce. I knew him as comparatively poor, struggling for success, competed with no denial printed from Mr. Fields, who is the gentlemen that informed Mr. England, of the *Gas*, that it was Hilton who wrote the article.

VOUCHER THIEVES.

At the examination of Haggerty and Baulch for stealing the vouchers from the Court House, this morning, the attendance was very small.

The night watchman, Murphy, was re-examined, but gave no new testimony of importance.

Rufus C. Andrews testified to finding, as he supposed, the vouchers in the attic of the Court House. His testimony concluded the evidence, when the counsel for the prisoners argued that no particular paper being proved missing, the case did not come under the statutes against burglary. He desired a further examination so that the matter should grow into an indictment. The prisoners would have an opportunity before an unprejudiced jury to show facts exculpating them.

District Attorney Garvin replied.

Judge Doming held the prisoners to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Later.—The case of Haggerty and Baulch, the alleged robbers of the vouchers, was concluded this afternoon by the Grand Jury. No bail was fixed.

RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

Two important railroad contracts were concluded yesterday. The Directors of the Western Pacific Railroad Company awarded a contract to Payson, Canda & Co., of Chicago, for the construction of the road from the Red river to the Missouri river, a distance of two hundred miles, the work to be completed by the 1st of July, 1873. At the same time DeGraff & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., contracted to construct the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, from Sauk Rapids to Brainard, to be completed by December 1st, and a line from St. Cloud to Pembina, about three hundred and fifty miles, to be completed before January 1st, 1873.

THAT "BODY IN A TRUNK."

The mysterious woman who took the trunk containing the body of the unfortunate Alice Bowlsby to the railroad depot is, it is said, known to the police Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, having received information which leaves no doubt in his mind as to her identity with the young woman who formerly lived in his precinct, and who has disappeared.

ANTI-TAMMANYITES.

A private meeting of the Democratic Reform General Committee was held this afternoon at the chambers of Samuel G. Courtney. Charles O'Connor, the eminent jurist, consented to head the anti-Tammany delegation to the Rochester Convention. The delegation numbers twenty-one—one member from each Assembly District—and are most reputable citizens and staunch Democrats.

TAMMANYITES IN COUNCIL.

The different anti-Tammany organizations held a conference by committees this evening, and agreed upon delegates to the State Convention at Rochester. Among them are Chas. O'Connor, Oswald Ottendorfer, Augustus Schell, Thomas A. Ledwith, John Havemeyer, Benjamin Wood, Oliver Charlick, John W. Chanler and Marcus Otterbourg.

OFF TO CALIFORNIA.

By the steamer Missouri, that arrived yesterday from Havana, came a number of Coolies who have completed their eight years term of service in Havana and are *en route* to California, where they will make their future residence.

The San Francisco party leave for the Pacific coast on Monday next, and the Cuban authorities pay their expenses to their desination.

BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Builders' Association had a turbulent meeting last night, and denounced the present situation of affairs. Outside parties, prompted by Superintendent McGregor, who is charged with fraud, attempted to make a disturbance. The police had to be called on to suppress the row.

FUNDS NEEDED.

The Mayor has been requested by Deputy Comptroller Green to call a special meeting of the Board of Apportionment to take action in relation to the issue of bonds and stocks, and provide funds to meet the present needs of the city government.

HARBOR MASTER'S FRAUDS.

The District Attorney yesterday refused to dismiss the case against Harbor Master Daniel Hart, charged with malfeasance in office, notwithstanding the fact that the original prosecutor asked for his dismissal.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Harry Sanderson, a distinguished pianist, took place this morning at the Church of Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue.

The funeral of Charles Scribner, the publisher, took place to-day from the Brick Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED.

The initiation of legal proceedings against Ingersoll, Garvey and others, for the recovery of moneys paid on unjust claims, began this morning in the Supreme Court. The Committee of Seventy intend to press the cases to the utmost.

THE HOTEL ACT.

Judge Barnard rendered a very important decision yesterday in declaring the hotel act unconstitutional, and discharging a lady prisoner who had been grievously wronged under it.

THE INJUNCTION SUIT.

The Foley injunction suit comes up this morning for the settlement of the order of injunction. Judge Barnard said he could draw up a new order and settle the question between the parties.

STILL STUBBORN.

Tweed, Sweeny and Hall to-day refused to meet with Deputy Comptroller Green, to devise means to raise funds to pay the park laborers, and it is probable that all work will be suspended.

SICK OF TAMMANY.

Bernard Costello resigns his position as a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, on account of the dishonesty of the Tammany chiefs.

A "BAD COLD."

The case of yellow fever, said to have been discovered in Brooklyn, turns out to be a man with a bad cold.

ARRIVED.

The steamships Weser and Allemania have arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK.

Syracuse Convention.

THE TICKET ACCEPTED.

The Municipal Situation.

DESERTING TAMMANY.

Railroad Contracts.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1871.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The doings of the Syracuse Convention have been the subject of general discussion throughout the city among the politicians of both parties. The defection of the Greeley party was expected, though there is a prevailing opinion, among the Democrats especially, that the "bolt" will not materially hurt the ticket. It is, furthermore, expected that the bolters will back down quietly and abide the issue. The conduct of the Greeley delegation in the late hostility, and, consequently, it was expected that the *Tribune* would come out to-day for the Convention or its nominees. That journal this morning announces its acceptance of the ticket, and says it pledges its hearty support and that of three-fourths of the entire Republican vote of this city, whose delegates were so insultingly driven from the Convention. "We accept," it says, "this miracle of clumsiness called a platform, and bow to the monstrous State Convention. Come what may, we must carry New York for an honest government against thieves." It contains a draft of the platform, which it declares, was agreed upon by the regular New York delegation and prepared by them in expectation of having a share in the proceedings of the Convention, and which contains, principally, for its basis, the record of the Republican party in the past, an indorsement of the present Administration, though it makes no mention of President Grant. One of the principal features is its denunciation of Tammany corruption, though at the Convention each faction was charged with being affected with the Tammany taint.

The *Times*, while expressing satisfaction with the Convention on the whole, thinks it has substantially disappointed the expectations which were entertained concerning the division, and means the overthrow of Tammany.

THE MUNICIPAL SITUATION.

There are no developments of any importance in the municipal situation. The Deputy Controller continues the work of examining the city finances, and making such suggestions as to the condition of the department as seem necessary. It is contemplated to introduce a policy of retrenchment in all the city departments. The Deputy Controller has already addressed a communication to the city judges to see what reductions can be made in the force attached to the Courts and Department of Docks. Though thus far having suffered but little inconvenience from Judge Barnard's injunction, he will soon require five hundred thousand dollars, for which he has already made a requisition.

The sub-committee appointed to solicit the co-operation of the government, last night transacted very important business in the nature of which, at present, cannot be disclosed.

A Conference was held yesterday, by the leaders of the anti-Tammany Democrats, at which were present S. J. Tilden, Wm. F. Havemeyer, and other anti-Tammany politicians, with a view to harmonizing the reform elements. The fusion agreed upon will in a few days be announced. Wm. F. Havemeyer is to be the President of the General Committee, and William E. Curtis and Max Goepp are to be Vice Presidents.

The charge that Judge Hilton, of the Department of Parks, inspired the incendiary article published in the *Daily Star*, is denied by that gentleman in a letter published to-day. Mr. Sweeny also joins in the disclaimer, though there is no denial printed from Mr. Fields, who is the gentlemen that informed Mr. England, of the *Gas*, that it was Hilton who wrote the article.

VOUCHER THIEVES.

At the examination of Haggerty and Baulch for stealing the vouchers from the Court House, this morning, the attendance was very small.

The night watchman, Murphy, was re-examined, but gave no new testimony of importance.

Rufus C. Andrews testified to finding, as he supposed, the vouchers in the attic of the Court House. His testimony concluded the evidence, when the counsel for the prisoners argued that no particular paper being proved missing, the case did not come under the statutes against burglary. He desired a further examination so that the matter should grow into an indictment. The prisoners would have an opportunity before an unprejudiced jury to show facts exculpating them.

District Attorney Garvin replied.

Judge Doming held the prisoners to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Later.—The case of Haggerty and Baulch, the alleged robbers of the vouchers, was concluded this afternoon by the Grand Jury. No bail was fixed.

RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

Two important railroad contracts were concluded yesterday. The Directors of the Western Pacific Railroad Company awarded a contract to Payson, Canda & Co., of Chicago, for the construction of the road from the Red river to the Missouri river, a distance of two hundred miles, the work to be completed by the 1st of July, 1873. At the same time DeGraff & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., contracted to construct the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, from Sauk Rapids to Brainard, to be completed by December 1st, and a line from St. Cloud to Pembina, about three hundred and fifty miles, to be completed before January 1st, 1873.

THAT "BODY IN A TRUNK."

The mysterious woman who took the trunk containing the body of the unfortunate Alice Bowlsby to the railroad depot is, it is said, known to the police Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, having received information which leaves no doubt in his mind as to her identity with the young woman who formerly lived in his precinct, and who has disappeared.

ANTI-TAMMANYITES.

A private meeting of the Democratic Reform General Committee was held this afternoon at the chambers of Samuel G. Courtney. Charles O'Connor, the eminent jurist, consented to head the anti-Tammany delegation to the Rochester Convention. The delegation numbers twenty-one—one member from each Assembly District—and are most reputable citizens and staunch Democrats.

TAMMANYITES IN COUNCIL.

The different anti-Tammany organizations held a conference by committees this evening, and agreed upon delegates to the State Convention at Rochester. Among them are Chas. O'Connor, Oswald Ottendorfer, Augustus Schell, Thomas A. Ledwith, John Havemeyer, Benjamin Wood, Oliver Charlick, John W. Chanler and Marcus Otterbourg.

OFF TO CALIFORNIA.

By the steamer Missouri, that arrived yesterday from Havana, came a number of Coolies who have completed their eight years term of service in Havana and are *en route* to California, where they will make their future residence.

The San Francisco party leave for the Pacific coast on Monday next, and the Cuban authorities pay their expenses to their desination.

BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Builders' Association had a turbulent meeting last night, and denounced the present situation of affairs. Outside parties, prompted by Superintendent McGregor, who is charged with fraud, attempted to make a disturbance. The police had to be called on to suppress the row.

FUNDS NEEDED.

The Mayor has been requested by Deputy Comptroller Green to call a special meeting of the Board of Apportionment to take action in relation to the issue of bonds and stocks, and provide funds to meet the present needs of the city government.

HARBOR MASTER'S FRAUDS.

The District Attorney yesterday refused to dismiss the case against Harbor Master Daniel Hart, charged with malfeasance in office, notwithstanding the fact that the original prosecutor asked for his dismissal.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Harry Sanderson, a distinguished pianist, took place this morning at the Church of Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue.

The funeral of Charles Scribner, the publisher, took place to-day from the Brick Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED.

The initiation of legal proceedings against Ingersoll, Garvey and others, for the recovery of moneys paid on unjust claims, began this morning in the Supreme Court. The Committee of Seventy intend to press the cases to the utmost.

THE HOTEL ACT.

Judge Barnard rendered a very important decision yesterday in declaring the hotel act unconstitutional, and discharging a lady prisoner who had been grievously wronged under it.

THE INJUNCTION SUIT.

The Foley injunction suit comes up this morning for the settlement of the order of injunction. Judge Barnard said he could draw up a new order and settle the question between the parties.

STILL STUBBORN.

Tweed, Sweeny and Hall to-day refused to meet with Deputy Comptroller Green, to devise means to raise funds to pay the park laborers, and it is probable that all work will be suspended.

SICK OF TAMMANY.

Bernard Costello resigns his position as a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, on account of the dishonesty of the Tammany chiefs.

A "BAD COLD."

The case of yellow fever, said to have been discovered in Brooklyn, turns out to be a man with a bad cold.

ARRIVED.

The steamships Weser and Allemania have arrived.

FOREIGN.

Lord Mayor Elected.

GILMORE'S MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Franco-German Difficulties

THE GENEVA CONVENTION

ENGLAND.

LORD MAYOR ELECTED.

LONDON, September 29.—The liverymen of the city, in accordance with a custom, assembled to-day and elected Alderman Sills John Gibbons Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Gibbons is conservative in politics

GILMORE'S MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Gilmore has been promised the use of the band of the Guards by the Secretary of War, for his musical festival at Boston next year.

SEVERE WEATHER.

The heavy gales continue, and several additional disasters to shipping and minor casualties are reported.

PRESS ADVICE.

LONDON, September 29.—The London *Times* to-day advises the citizens of New York not to be disheartned by failures in their efforts to prove the guilt of the leaders of the city. for, it says, the Judges who disgrace the bench can no longer resist the tide of public feeling.

SAILED.

The Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Litchfield, has sailed for the United States to attend the Conference of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE MINERS' TROUBLES.

The New Castle miners on a strike have proposed to submit the difficulty to arbitration.

FRANCE.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

VERSAILLES, September 29.—M. Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce, has informed the proper committee of the Assembly that the negotiations with Germany are making fair progress.

LONDON, September 29.—The *Times* dispatch from Versailles says that France declines to give other powers the same favorable customs and clauses that are accorded to Germany under the recently negotiated treaty. The *Times'* London correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the same place, expresses the opinion that the negotiations with Germany will be protracted fruitlessly.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

VERSAILLES, September 29.—The rumor that evidence of a Bonapartist conspiracy has been discovered proves to be unfounded.

THE CITY LOAN.

PARIS, September 29.—The loan of the city of Paris has been taken. The subscriptions were more than thirteen times the required amount.

FRANCO-PRUSSI

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

Bonds at Frankfort, 95¢.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 57.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

WE are indebted to our friend John F. Dravo, Esq., for documents concerning the Baltimore Convention; also to General Negley and W. M. Claney, Esq., for similar favors.

WE have positive evidence that a full dozen of the most respectable Democrats of the second city Legislative District have pledged themselves to vote for Matthew Edwards, Esq., the Republican candidate.

WE are opposed to betting, but we are assured that anybody who desires particularly to be accommodated in this line can find a wager for one thousand dollars each on the election of James Taylor, Matthew Edwards and B. W. Morgan; these being the three Republicans whom Democracy have promised to defeat.

THE ADVOCATES of Mr. Robert Liddell are not gaining for him any friends by circulating slanders and false reports, or by their attempts to pass off "bogus" tickets for Republican, containing the names of all Republican candidates except those for Assembly. Such mean work will not win, and only recoils upon the actors themselves.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune*, to its credit be it said, accepts the State ticket placed in the field by the Syracuse Convention, and promises to give it hearty support. Anything to defeat Tammany Democracy is its watchword, and any other disposition manifested at this time would be seriously regretted by all good Republicans everywhere. Let the Republican feuds in New York be dropped, if not entirely settled, and let all good citizens unite in the great work of ridding that State of the thieves who have almost ruined it. If this be done, we can count New York sure for the Republican nominee in 1872.

IT BEGINS to look as though Evans, the defaulting State agent, would escape arrest, notwithstanding the Republican press of Pennsylvania are continually demanding that he be at once secured and tried. If Evans is guiltless why does he evade the officers of the law by skipping from one State to another? No sooner is a requisition asked for in one State than the gentleman turns up in some place outside of reach. But we think if a determined effort on the part of Governor Geary and Attorney Brewster to secure him should be made, the fleeing prodigal could be arrested and brought to trial. The Republican party demand this, and we trust that their wishes will be gratified.

DOES the editor of the GAZETTE by his frequent allusion to repeating, in connection with the editor of the *Post*, mean to provoke further controversy, of a personal nature? If so, we have no other remedy that we chose to avail ourselves of, distasteful as it is, than to examine publicly, the private record of the firm of the GAZETTE, perhaps they will discover from the oldest to the youngest before we are through with them, that people who live in glass houses must not throw stones.—*Post*.

We have the first word to say against the private record of any of the *Post's* firm. On the contrary, we said Mr. Barr's word was good in this community, but beg to inform the responsible editor of that sheet, that he can commence his biographical sketch of the GAZETTE owners as soon as he has a mind to. We ask but one favor—that he will send us a few hundred copies of the number containing our past history, as we are anxious to have our friends see it. In the meanwhile we say, "Lay on MacDuff, and damned be he who first cries hold enough."

THE POLITICAL BATTLE is being waged in Philadelphia with great energy. The Republicans are wide awake, and are making the campaign warm and exciting. Local issues have something to do with this, but as a rule, the organization of the party there is much more complete than here. Our large majority, is in some respects a drawback to us, when votes are needed to swell the majority for the State ticket, but when local issues stir us up our full vote can be brought out. There is nothing particularly exciting in the election this fall, and apathy is too apparent. We should not forget that next year we have the President and Vice President to elect, and in addition, the Governor, Congressmen, two Judges, etc., and it is very important that we show our strength this fall, and thus keep our organization well united. Philadelphia promises to give Stanton and Beath eight thousand majority. Will not old Allegheny at least do as well? Let every Republican come out, show a solid front to the enemy, and send him reeling, on the second Tuesday of October, by an increased majority over any State contest in the past.

QUESTION OF VERACITY.

We understand that the friends of Mr. Birmingham, the Democratic candidate for Commissioner, are endeavoring to purchase the *Evening Mail*, in order to start a reliable Democratic paper in this city. They are complaining of the shabby treatment of the "only Democratic daily."—*Gazette*.

The above assertion, so far as we know, is entirely unfounded, and made out of whole cloth. We do not charge the *Gazette* with a want of veracity in its statements; but we cannot help feeling about it, as the colored man did about his dusky brother's honesty, when he said that if he was a chicken running round where he lived, he would "roost mighty high."—*Mail*.

We re-iterate the statement that we know of certain Democrats who are trying to purchase the *Evening Mail* from its owner W. J. Kountz, Esq., for the purpose of starting a Democratic daily paper. Brother Caldwell is not posted.—*Gazette*.

We are aware that a number of parties both Republicans and Democrats have made liberal offers for the *Mail* recently, but we are not aware that any have been accepted.—*Mail*,

Comment is unnecessary.

Pittsburghers at the Baltimore Convention.

Pittsburgh has been fairly represented in the National Commercial Convention at Baltimore, and the gentleman from this city have not been silent or inactive members. Mr. David Kirk is on the Committee on Railroads, Mr. J. B. Scott on Public Lands and Immigration, Mr. Thomas S. Blair on Mineral and Mining Interests, Mr. J. F. Dravo on Interior Lines of Water Communication, Mr. G. W. Hamilton on Domestic Commerce, Mr. G. W. Dilworth on Foreign Commerce, Mr. Geo. H. Thurston on Finance and Taxation, Mr. N. J. Bigley on American Navigation and Ship-building, Mr. Wm. Claney on State Inspection, and Hon. J. S. Negley on the special committee on business not embraced in the general order.

We have, aided by the kindness of a delegate to the Convention, endeavored to select from the bulky reports of proceedings, such as were of interest to this section, as well as the actions of our representatives, and below we print these extracts:

On motion of General Negley a call of the States was ordered. Each delegate was requested to submit resolutions relating to the subject to be acted upon by the Convention, the resolution to be referred to the proper committees without debate.

Mr. Bigely introduced a resolution reprobating our present financial system, and asking the Convention to propose to Congress a new plan of taxation more equitable to all classes.

Mr. Maccabe, of Arkansas, introduced a resolution asking the Convention to petition Congress to make legal provision for refunding the cotton tax heretofore collected, and to provide for its distribution in such a manner that it may reach the cotton-grower without the intervention of claim agents.

Mr. Negley moved to amend Mr. Maccabe's resolution so as to include the refunding of the mining taxes heretofore paid on coal, and asking that the Government be memorialized to refund the same.

Mr. Claney introduced a resolution that the Convention memorialize Congress to make an appropriation of money to remove the obstructions to navigation in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and to permanently improve the channels of the same.

Mr. Negley introduced a resolution asking the Convention to petition Congress to pass a law regulating the manufacture of oil, so as to provide for the safety of the people, and to prevent the manufacture and sale of explosive fluids for domestic purposes.

Mr. Carpenter, of Indiana, introduced a resolution asking the Convention to petition Congress to make an appropriation for the removal of the sandbar in the Ohio river at Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. Hallman introduced a resolution relating to the proper ventilation of mines, and calling upon the Committee on Mines and Minerals for suggestions as to what legislation is necessary to compel the same.

Mr. Finch introduced a resolution asking the Convention to memorialize Congress to so amend the revenue laws that the per diem tax and the barrel tax on whisky may be consolidated, to the end that the collection thereof may be simplified, and this branch of industry relieved from an unnecessary burden.

Mr. John F. Dravo introduced a resolution reciting that certain provisions of law now applicable to the steamboats carrying passengers and freights are exceedingly inconvenient and oppressive when applied to tugs having barges in tow, and asking that Congress be memorialized to modify the same, so as to exempt tug-boats from their operation. [This resolution has special reference to the towing of fleets of coal barges on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.]

Mr. Claney introduced a resolution asking the Convention to memorialize Congress to pass a law providing for the inspection of steam boilers used on land.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, submitted a communication from Mr. Lawrence Myers, of Philadelphia, suggesting the propriety of inquiring into the subject of propelling canal boats by steam.

Mr. Small, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution suggesting the importance of an inquiry into the merits of the latest improvements in the method of applying brakes to car wheels, also, the methods of coupling cars, adjusting switches, etc. This resolution was referred to a special committee of five, contisting of D. E. Small, of Pennsylvania; Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Maryland; C. B. Guthrie, of New Jersey; H. H. Kimball, of Maine, and Dr. M. Green, of Kentucky.

Reported Outrage in Bremond, Texas—The United States Flag Said to Have been Torn Down and Buried.

The Brazos *Weekly Eagle*, published at Bryan, Texas, in its issue of September 13, asserts that on Tuesday night of the previous week the United States flag was torn down at a Republican meeting in Bremond, by the rebel Democracy, and buried in the street. It is difficult to classify the *Eagle* politically, as in the number sent us one column contains an article strongly Democratic, and in the next appears the assertion quoted above, with comments as follows:

"Such an atrocious outrage ought not and will not be permitted to pass unpunished. This is an index of the spirit that animates the Democracy in the present campaign. This is the spirit that Governor Davis foresaw when he issued his election order, so as to nip it in the bud. This is the spirit that will speedily whirl the whole State of Texas into a scene of riot and bloodshed, unless it is crushed at once. The protecting folds of the flag alone is what has sustained and encouraged Southern Republicans in the advocacy of those principles which are dear to them, and which they know to be right. If the time has now come when rebels can with impunity pull down that flag and tear it asunder, and burn it in the public street—that moment sounds the death-knell of Republicanism in the South. The eyes of every loyal man in the State (who is aware of the above treasonous proceedings) are turned toward Washington to see what steps the national authorities will take in the matter. If the government fails to administer rigid punishment, at once loyalty becomes at a discount in Texas, and loyal men may prepare to be insulted, taunted and scorned by the men who have no respect for the old Star-Spangled Banner."

Horrible Affair.

The Boston *Post* says: Norwalk, Conn., was aroused at an early hour Thursday morning by a tremendous explosion on the premises of Wm. J. Mills, occupied by Horatio T. Cook. The whole town at once rushed to the spot, witnessed a horrible spectacle. The house was literally rent in twain, its east end blown out, the roof lifted, windows gone, ceiling demolished, and all on fire. But the most sickening sight was the blackened and disfigured corpse of Mr. Cook, buried in the burning debris. Mrs. Cook was also found seriously injured and in a most pitiable condition. Crazed by the concussion, she was frantically throwing herself about in her night clothes and screaming for aid. After she had been removed to a neighbor's and rendered more comfortable, she explained the sad affair by saying that Cook had been predisposed to insanity, and was suffering from intermittent fever and congestion of the brain the day before. Just before daylight he arose, carefully gathered up all of Mrs Cook's clothing in the upper part of the house and threw it down into the cellar, and then deliberately went to a keg of blasting powder which was stored in a room adjacent to the bedroom, and applied a match to it. The whole occurrence shows complete premeditation on the part of the unfortunate suicide. Mrs Cook will probably recover.

Rambles in Clearfield County.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW WASHINGTON, September 28, 1871.

New Washington is a village of several hundred people, situated on a ridge between the Susquehanna river and Chest creek, about twenty-eight miles from Clearfield town, the county seat. It is surrounded by a pretty good farming district, but is largely dependent on the lumber business, like all the rest of the county. It has the usual supply of stores, shops, &c., several physicians, churches and schools; also several fraternities. There is but one hotel and that sells liquors. There has not been a good lumbering flood here for over a year. Last winter's timber is lying scattered along the river, and per consequence business of every kind is dull. Money is very close, but still the people are living in hope of better times.

Clearfield county is a Democratic stronghold. Their majority is from seven to nine hundred. From reports and complaints we conclude there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with their administration of the affairs of the county. But no wonder, "a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit." Perhaps the people of the county will get their eyes open by and by, and abandon their blind partizan leaders.

Clearfield is the home of the notorious "Coffee-pot" Wallace, the Head Centre of Pennsylvania Democracy, who by the way is battering away in his usual style, putting forth much more effort to get and hold office than to properly represent his opponents.

The weather has been quite cool and cloudy during the last few days. The buckwheat and late corn have been frozen, and the flower gardens are in mourning. Frost has come a month earlier than last autumn.

Yours, truly, C.

Card from Miss Nilsson.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I deem it but an act of justice on my part to express my great delight with the Steinway Grand Piano furnished by my last concert in this city by the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. It were a superfluous task to speake of its superior tone qualities, such superiority being recognized, as I have reason to believe, in every cultivated community here and in Europe. I should certainly prefer a Steinway for my own use to any piano I have met with.

Yours, truly, CHRISTINE NILSSON.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1871.

LOW CHURCHMEN IN COUNCIL.

Meeting in St. Andrew's Church to Petition the General Convention, &c.

A meeting of "Evangelical Low Churchmen" convened in St. Andrew's Church Wednesday morning at 10½ o'clock in response to a call circulated extensively through the Diocese of Pittsburgh, signed by "Joseph D. Wilson," which is the name of the Reverend Rector of Calvary Church, East Liberty. This gentleman, it is understood, chafes at the restrictions placed upon his official action by rubric and canon, and rumor has it that on several occasions of late he has followed the example of his brother Cheney, of Chicago, in omitting the word *regenerate* from the baptismal office. From the fact that he alone issued the call for this assembly, it is to be inferred that he is ambitious of becoming the leader of the Low Church Party in this Diocese; and it was painfully evident at St. Andrew's yesterday, that he would have difficulty in securing a respectable following. The Low Churchmen of Pittsburgh are not yet prepared for the radical changes in the Prayer Book to which Brothers Tarall and Gallagher and Wilson invite them. The meeting could not be considered a success in point of numbers, as (exclusive of two clergymen, whose well-known High-Churchmanship pointed them out as merely spectators) the gentlemen present, clerical and lay, were exactly eleven. At the time appointed, the meeting organized by electing T. J. Bigham, Esq., Chairman, and M. A. Woodward, Esq., Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Preston then invited the members to join in the Lord's Prayer and certain selected collects from the Prayer Book, after which he gave out the 25th hymn, which was sung as follows:

I love Thy kingdom, Lord,
The house of Thine abode,
The Church our blest Redeemer saved
With His own precious blood.

I love Thy Church, O God,
Her walls before Thee stand,
Dear as the apple of Thine eye,
And graven on Thy hand.

If e'er to bless Thy sons
My voice or hands deny,
These hands let useful skill forsake,
This voice in silence die.

Sure as Thy truth shall last,
To Zion shall be given
The brightest glories earth can yield,
And brighter bliss of Heaven.

The meeting being then declared ready for business, the Rev. Mr. Bylleby, rector of St. James Church, Pittsburgh, asked by what authority this meeting had been called. He asked for information, as the question had been put to him several times, and he was unable to answer it.

The Rev. Dr. Preston, rector of St. Andrew's Church, replied that he had been asked for the use of the church for a public meeting, and had cheerfully granted it, recognizing the right to assemble and discuss matters, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Bylleby considered the answer to mean that it was proposed to memorialize the General Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson then took the floor. He referred to the circular signed by himself, which stated the object of the meeting. He took the whole responsibility. He had, however, asked advice, and it was the opinion of others as well as of himself that the meeting should be held. The right to assemble could not be denied. The meeting had been called by a circular sent to all the Evangelical men whom he knew in the Diocese. He did not know what they would do; he would be glad to memorialize the General Convention. Matters had reached a crisis in the Episcopal Church. Perhaps he should not say that; but there was a general decay of Evangelical principles; High-Churchism was increasing on all sides. The explanation might be that Evangelicalism was wrong; or it might be that their standards were wrong and favored High-Churchism. They had the power to petition for change in the formularies. Their freedom of action was limited by the stringency of rubrics and canons, and interpretations were put forth which were unscriptural. There were several memorials in circulation in different parts of the church—one based on the "Request of the Nine Bishops"—another asking for a repeal of the canon against the admission of other ministers to our pulpits—another asking for the omission of the word "regenerate" from the baptismal office. We might sign these memorials.

Mr. Bigham had no doubt of the right to assemble. But if this was designed as a rebellious movement, he ought not to be here. He was a Bishop Alonzo Potter Churchman; had not seen the new prayer book.

The Rev. Mr. Bylleby was sorry that any one should think he denied the right to assemble; he had merely asked who had called the meeting, as he had been in need of information; the object of the meeting had been stated; in order to get some proposition before the meeting, he moved that the meeting resolve to support the Memorial of the Nine Bishops. The essence of this memorial is contained in the following extract: "The result is the conviction that if alternate phrases, or some equivalent modification in the office for the administration of baptism to infants were allowed, the pressing necessity would be met, and a measure of relief would be afforded, of great importance to the peace and unity of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Preston seconded Mr. Bylleby's motion.

Rev. Mr. Wilson read from a printed copy prepared in New York, a petition embodying the request of the nine bishops, and supposed that was what Mr. Bylleby meant. Mr. H. accepted the memorial as the form in which the motion should be put. He did not wish it to go out, however, as the memorial of this small meeting.

Mr. Bigham asked if the Bishop of the Diocese and the Deputies to the General Convention had been invited to attend.

Mr. Bylleby thought it was not necessary. Dr. Preston thought it was not necessary. The Bishop had expressed his opinion against change, and had given as the reason that if the door was open there were so many different opinions that they could not shut it again, —as if you could get any company of men together to consider any subject who would not have different opinions. Mr. Scarborough, a deputy, had also given him his reason against change. While the other deputies had consciences as well as they, which meant that their consciences would not permit them to follow their consciences. This was the very essence of Romanism. "My conscience will not permit me to let you have a conscience."

Mr. Bigham had at first been opposed to Bishop Kerfoot's election. But since he had been Bishop, he had been very well satisfied with his course. He was not disposed to recognize the Bishop as belonging to the High Church party. On the contrary, he thought the Bishop had given the Low Churchmen all they could ask, and more.

Mr. Wilson thought this meeting might make up its mind what is wanted, and then appoint another to wait on the Bishop and deputies should be invited to hear their views. But it would do no good to invite them to take part in a meeting intended to bring out the views of Low Churchmen. He read a letter from Judge Hartell, sympathizing with the object of the meeting. Mr. W. then went on to consider the motion before the house. He thought the memorial proposed asserted that we are now bound by the language of the formularies. He was not prepared to concede that; his view was that the first thing required of a clergyman was to be honest. He referred to the ordination office and the question: "Are you determined out of the said Scriptures to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach nothing as necessary to eternal salvation but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the Scriptures?" It may be permitted to point out here that Mr. W. did not refer to the next question, which asks: "Will you then give your faithful diligence always so to minister the Doctrine and Sacraments and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this church hath received the same, according to the commandments of God?"—words which assert in a most solemn manner that what the Lord hath commanded and what this church hath received, are in the opinion of the church identical, and that the ordained minister who does not think that what the church has received is the same as the Lord hath commanded, has no right to continue to minister by her authority, but is bound to forsake her as an apostate church. Mr. W. proceeded. What was wanted first of all, was not men standing up and telling what they did not believe. The baptismal service requires this. I don't believe that I am authorized by God to say what my conscience does not approve. This is wrong by my ordination vows. We are teaching the people baptismal regeneration by using the prayer book. Evangelical men may explain it away; but the attempt to teach otherwise fails, because men are taught by the prayer book. No clergyman wants to hammer away at this thing forever, when the words of the book are against him. He did not believe that to be the doctrine of the Holy Scripture. There were other memorials besides that before the house. He offered as a substitute, for signature, a memorial requesting the General Convention to permit any clergyman who had conscientious scruples against the use of any words, to signify in writing to the Bishop the words against which he excepted, and then to be free to omit them. This memorial was broader than the other. That related only to the baptismal service. This covered other things, to which Evangelical men took exception. Some believed that they now had this liberty; but if the General Convention would declare it, there would be no doubt of it. He offered this as a substitute.

Mr. Bylleby refused to receive it as a substitute. He had no sympathy with it from beginning to end. It would make us a church without creed, articles of religion, or doctrines. Men would deny the Atonement. If the door was opened in that way it would abolish all our formularies.

Mr. Wilson defended the substitute. As we stand, in this church we are bound to use certain words, and we use them as so much gibberish. Men use them, utterly denying them, under the plea that they are "venerable formularies," which the world had outgrown. There were men in the English Church who were Unitarian, Broad Churchmen, followers of Robertson, yet these are the men who are in the stock words, because they mean nothing. He proposed to make the words mean something. We are now touching superstition. A woman (from Pittsburgh, not from East Liberty) came to him to baptize her child, because she thought it good for epilepsy. She had learned it from the baptismal service; which seemed to have a magical power in the water. So men learned baptismal regeneration from the prayer book; and there was difficulty in opposing it. If we had this liberty, much error would be avoided. There was a nothing to be said in favor of an alternate form, so that it would be before all eyes printed in the prayer book. At a conference in Gonia, they had published a form to have the word "regenerate" omitted in one place. He did not like that petition. The idea of regeneration pervaded the entire service, and to take out the word does not expunge the doctrine. Errors were being taught throughout the service. He would like to ask permission to omit all those parts.

Mr. Bylleby could not subscribe to the second memorial, Mr. W. had assumed much without proof. He had been much longer in the ministry than Mr. W. and had been catechized in the church, and taught in Philadelphia by Rev. Mr. Clark, from the books published by the Church Book Society, and such as were in generous use in those days. His conscience was not troubled. When these doctrines were first taught, did any heard the man declared that no such doctrines were taught in the Prayer Book. They had never learned them from the Prayer Book. That assertion, therefore, was a begging of the question. He had found ignorant old country people have many errors and superstitions, but none had idea of baptismal regeneration. Related an anecdote of a woman who was confirmed many times, because she thought it good for rheumatism. But did the confirmation office therefore teach that? If his brother had inquired, he would probably have found that the woman from Pittsburgh wished to have her child baptized from the very light idea that it would not be ole unbaptized. He never felt called upon to preach that the office does not teach this or that. But if a clergyman makes up his mind that he cannot and will not continue to minister by her authority, but is bound to forsake her as an apostate church,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
aug26-tf

CONVERSION
U. S. Five-Twenty
BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reasons to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the first issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to BILLIARD HICKS & CUTLIFFE'S, which we are offering for sale, ranging from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

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Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.
sep18-tf

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BANKERS,
Buy and Sell all kinds of
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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS.
On Most Favorable Terms.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 29, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	118¾	118¾
" 1864	118¾	118¾
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	118¼	118¼
1868	118¼	118¼
10-40s	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	114¼	114¼
Gold	114¼	114¼

RAILWAYS

New York Central	92¾	93
Do Scrip	88	88¾
Erie	30¾	31
Reading	114¼	114¼
Lake Shore	106¾	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	120	121
Rock Island	107¾	108
Chicago & N. W.	68¾	70
Do. Preferred	90¾	91
N. Paul & Pennsylvania	67¾	68¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	81
Wabash	61¾	62¾
Do. Preferred	83	84
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾	43
Pacific Mail	51¾	52
West. Union Telegraph	66¾	67¾
Adams Express	85¾	85¾
U. S. Express	64	65
Wells, Fargo	51	52½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	114¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	118¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	118¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114¼
U. S. 5-20s '64	118¾	C. P. R. R.	89¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	118¾	C. P. R. R. 1st	102
U. S. 10-40s	111¼	Cr. Pacifics	114¾

—A correspondent writes to the Chicago Tribune from Gratiot, Wisconsin, in reference to the Chicago Board of Trade and "corners," as follows:

Those who use the Board of Trade for the purpose of gambling, now have full control of that institution. They never fail to pass, in opposition to the legitimate trade, any rule or regulation their interest may require. Not the Board of Trade, but the speculating part of it, have forced themselves offensively upon the attention of every grain dealer in the Northwest, by interfering with, and at times stopping, all legitimate trade. Under pretence of a few years past that the warehousemen have been forced into every regulation and requirement the speculation demanded, in order that they could control corner the market with certainty and safety. Particularly was it important for them to have a new rule passed that no one would have to buy, and to be assured that the warehousemen could not for a short time store their warehouse receipts, which, however, improper or it may have been, was our only protection. But while they were thus forced upon the warehousemen, it proves to be impossible to bind them. A few did venture, before the late successful and easily-accomplished "corner," to take the receiving Rule 15, but the "corner" operators silenced them by bringing up the resolution themselves to be rescinded a few years ago, if my memory is correct, they caused a rule to be passed to the effect that No. 1 grain should not be delivered upon a contract for No. 2, which, of course, no one wished to do, except in time of a "corner." Now under the regulations of the Registration Office, the market, at times, when receipts are small, will be in a chronic state of "corner." Particularly will that be the case in winter, when a little time does not add to the storage charges. Then the price of grain will be just what leading operators please to make it. They will ship off all the grain they can at the close of navigation, in order to leave as little in store as possible, and then put on such a respect being in opposition to the warehousemen, and the trade generally. The price of grain in Chicago will then be entirely dependent upon their sets, and regular dealers will have the edifying occupation of watching the movements of, and dancing attendance to, some "leading operator." When the Battle of Dorking is fought it will be unnecessary to telegraph us its results as far as its effect upon the grain market will be concerned. A more important item of news will be some such a statement as this: "A leading member being hoxicated to-day, the price of wheat is unknown." The old Board of Trade was better than this. We see that those to whom we take our consignment are a helpless minority. Our business is belittled, and our crops used as "chips" to gamble with. We must have relief from this annoyance, or seek more direct communication with consumers, and pass Chicago by.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1871.

Gold dull and firm at 114¼. In the morning from 1-32 to 1 per cent. per annum was paid for use, and later from 2 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $6,500,000. Governments quiet and firm, but without any material change in prices. There was a marked change in the temper of speculation on Stock Exchange to-day, especially during the afternoon, and the feeling was more bullish than for some time past. The volume of business increased, and prices steadily advanced to the close of the day, when the highest prices were made. The advance was equal to ⅜ to ¾, and extended through the entire list of specialty active securities. The strongest stocks were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Wabash, Lake Shore and Northwestern. The greatest advance was in New Jersey Central and Del. Lac. and Western. The market closed active and strong. Money closed easy at 6 per cent. The only change of importance in State bonds was in new South Carolina, which advanced from 61 to 64.

Sterling Exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-2's of 1874, 113¾; do 5's, 115¾; do new 5's, 118¾; do 6's, 118¾; 10-40s, 111¼; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 93; Tennessee, old, 77; new, 73¾; Virginia new, 68¾; do old, 61¾; North Carolina old, 41¾; do new, 23½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 67; Quicksilver, 16¾; Mariposa, 1½; do preferred, 2¾; Adams Express, 85¾; Wells Fargo do, 52½; American Merchants' Union do, 57; United States do, 55½; Pacific Mail, 51¾; N. Y. Central, 93; Scrip, 88¾; Erie, 31½; do preferred, 62; Harlem, 128¾; 130; Northwestern, 70¾; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 112¾; St. Paul, 68¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 62½; do preferred, 83; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 118¾; preferred, 122; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; C. C. & I., 20¾; B. & O., 134; Lake Shore, 107; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific, 37½; Central Pacific bonds, 80; Union Pacific bonds, 88½.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 29, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4¾@5; refined do, 6¾@7; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7½; Nitrate soda, 4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@32c.

BROOM CORN—With light receipts and reduced stocks, the market is firmer and we can report sales at 8@7 cts, as to quality.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the receipts and the market is completely glutted with the lower grades; there seems to be no outlet for it, and, consequently, for the time, it cannot be moved. There is little or no demand for it in this market, and it does not seem to be wanted in the east. Prime to choice roll is in fair demand, but it is also lower and cannot fairly be quoted above 22@23. COUNTRY MEAT—there is rather more inquiry, and the stock in this market is very light. Country Lard unchanged at 8½@9.

CANNED BERRIES—We can report sales, mostly in small lots, at $1@$1 2 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS—There is some little stir in Peaches with sales (3 lb cans) at $5.00@$5.5 per dozen. With this exception, the market is quiet but steady.

CHEESE—Continues very firm, and we again advance our quotations half a cent; Goshen, 13@13½; Factory, 12@13½; Dairy, 12@12½.

COAL—Is quiet and nominally unchanged, $5@5 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90c per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @5.50.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer with an upward tendency; we continue to quote at 22½@23 for standard brands, on a 4 months' note.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches may be quoted at 2½@3 for quarters, and 9@10 for halves. Blackberries, nothing doing in sales. Raspberries, at 12@14 cts.

EGGS—With a steady demand and continued light receipts, the market is firm and prices are still tending upward; we now quote fresh at 23@24c.

FRUITS—Apples in a continued steady demand, particularly for those in good condition, and prices are firm at $2.50@3.00 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.50@4.00 for choice. It is worthy of notice, however, that dealers generally are not disposed to hold, being apprehensive of increased receipts, and lower prices before long. Quinces, in better demand and firmer; $5@7 per bbl. Grapes unchanged at $1@1.50 per box.

FLOUR—The flour market continues considerably excited, and prices, although firm, are irregular, as noted in our last report, some dealers are disposed to regard the recent advance with a good deal of suspicion, and, while, of course, they lose nothing well on what they have on hand, they are not inclined to increase their stocks at present prices, being apprehensive of a reaction. We continue to quote fair to good spring extras at $6.75@7.00; choice old Minnesota baker's flour, $7.50, and for choice to choicest White Wheat, $8.75@7. We understand that some of the White mills are asking $7, delivered at depot here.

GRAIN—The market for all kinds of grain continues strong, and the fact that the volume of business is comparatively light may be attributed to the fact that the offerings are small. Holders generally are not anxious about selling unless they can realize extreme prices. It is difficult to quote wheat, as the market is almost entirely nominal; they are about round lots of No. 1 would sell readily at full prices, say $1.37 or $1.38, perhaps, $1.40 for red. Oats firm, and steady demand but unchanged—the offerings seem to be falling off, as dealers generally are indifferent sellers at quotations; mixed, 41@42c; yellow, 44@45c. Corn is scarce and there is considerable inquiry for it; shelled is quoted at 65@68; not much coming in just now for small lots. Rye continues scarce and the tendency is upward; may be fairly quoted at 80@85, cash. Barley—demand is quite active for good to fine, and prime 82@85—we were reported 4 cars at 85. Fall Barley is quiet and nominal, at 75@80.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market continues very stiff, and with diminished offerings, and stocks very much reduced, we think they are premises can be improbable; it is also worthy of notice, that as yet, Coffees, are lower, relatively in the interior than at the seaboard—we hear of a Cincinnati merchant delivering, telegraphing to his partners to buy up all the coffee they could find at the former place, and, what is more remarkable still, we hear of a Baltimore merchant buying Coffee at St. Louis. The New York *Bulletin*, of Thursday says: "Sellers are hunting for the coffee with a still further advance." Sugars continue weak, and late advices from the east indicate that holders are beginning to realize the effect their stocks, and concessions have been and are still being made in order to effect sales; the demand is light, and the tendency is off, and the market is dull, and there is every indication at present of a further decline.

Following are the quotations of Pittsburgh Jobbers: Crushed, 14 A. 13½; B, 13; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾; Porto Rico Sugars—Boiled, 12½; Fair, 11½@12; Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11; Demarara, 12½@13¾; Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, 10¾; Golden C, 10¼; American Merchants' New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 19; Fair, 18½; Ordinary, 17; Roasted, 25@30. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 23@24. Lower grades, 21@22.

SYRUPS—Harvey, Harvey & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 70. Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 70. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HONEY—Steady at 25@30 cts per lb.

HIDES, Green and Salted, 9@9½. Green Butcher's, 8. Dry Flint, 21@22. Green Calf Skins, 12@13. Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HOPS—Quoted at 30@35c per lb.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

HAY—Is in steady demand but unchanged; sales of fair to strictly prime baled at $24@30.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

NAILS—Are in steady demand with a fair jobbing trade at $2.10@2.20 for Brad; $2.25@2.35 for Seconds; $3.00@3.10 for Moddings, and $4.25@4.45 for Oil Metal.

PROVISIONS—In good supply but unchanged; regular sales at $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—Lard oil is firmer, and we now quote, in jobbing way, at 75@80c per gallon.

POTATOES—Irish continue in steady demand and prices maintained, 60@70 cts per bushel. Sweets abundant and very dull; though not quotably lower; Baltimore's $2.50 @3 per bbl; and Jerseys, $3.25@3.50.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 7½@8; ribbed sides, 8@8¼; short ribbed sides, 8¼@8¾; clear sides, 9@9½; sugar cured shoulders, 9@9½; Dried Beef Hams, 13@13½; Sugar cured Hams, 16 @ 17. Prime kettle Lard, in tes, 10@ 10½; Sugar cured Dried Beef, 19@19½. Mess Pork, $14@14½.

POULTRY—Live Chickens are coming in freely, and the market is dull and prices lower—we reduce our quotations to 45@55 cts per pair, as to size, by the coop.

PEARS—Steady at 50@75 cts per bu.

RAGS—Sales, 62½ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quiet; we hear of an occasional sale at $6.25@6.50; offered at $6.75@7.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts. WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY Sept. 29, 1871.

Trade in petroleum, so far as related to Pittsburgh is concerned, is exceedingly dull, and the market is without special change. The only feature of interest worthy of special notice. The receipts of crude continue liberal averaging from 4,000 to 4,500 bbls per day, while the shipments of refined have dropped off very materially, recently; the falling off in the shipments is attributed in part to a scarcity of cars—however, there is no question but what there is less oil to go forward now than there has been, and the indications at present are that from this time out the shipments will be growing smaller. As we noted the other day, the fact that the exports within the past three or four weeks have fallen off nearly, if not altogether, one half, is pretty good evidence that a large number of our refineries must be standing idle.

CRUDE.

Is very dull, and, so far as Pittsburgh deliveries are concerned, there is not enough doing to establish quotations. Parker is quoted at $4.62½@5.

REFINED.

September, 23½@23¾; October, 24¼@24½; October to December, 24½. Sales of 10,000 bbls, in New York, for October.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. Y. R. R.

L Oppenheimer, account J K Barbour.....110
Excelsior O W, account Thos Kirby.....80
National O W, account Thos King.....94
Phillips O W, account Thos King.....156
Ezzie O W, account Bates & G.....154
Liberty O W, account Bates & G.....234
Phillips O W, account H Bowers.....160
Citizens O W, account W Stewart.....174
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart.....80
Compass O W, account H McKelvy.....130
National O W, account W Stewart.....44
Tarentum O W, account P Hutchinson.....154
Riverside O W, account W Stewart.....74
Total.....3,326

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 75 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philia.
Total.....75
OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.
Fitzpatrick & Lyons, 100 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.
J. A. McKee & Sons, 200 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros.& Co., Philadelphia.
Lyons & Co., 468 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.
Wormser, Myers & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.
Wm. McKeivy & Co, 208 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 473 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
P. Weisenberger, 140 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.
Braun & Wagner 50 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co., 464 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.
Total.....2,883 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 12:37 P. M.—Crude 13¾@14c; refined September 23¾@24c; October 24½@25c; October and December 24¼c bid. Market very quiet, little or nothing doing.

5:30 P. M.—September 23¾@23½c; October, 24¾@24¼c; October, November and December 24@24¼c; crude 13¾@13½c.

NEW YORK, September 29, 12 M.—Market dull and quiet. Spot nominally at 24@24¼c, and crude we quote nominally at 14@c. No sales.

5 P. M.—Market feels much weaker. Sellers are more freely offered at 24c, with 23½c bid; reported sales of 10,000 bbls October at 24¼c. Crude, market very little easier; spot nominally at 14@c.

OIL CITY, September 29, 11 A. M.—Market firm and quiet; Lower Creek $4.80 (+$4.85. Oil City $5.00 to $5. 5. Rumored sale of small lot at $5.05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 29, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; opened firm at $4.85 to $4.85; sellers asking $4.90, without any sales.

PARKERS, September 29, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; sold at $4.62½.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 29, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.70.

TITUSVILLE, September 29, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull and nothing doing; $4.80 offered and $4.85 asked.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 29, 1871.

The operations in metal have been comparatively small this week, but this was owing mainly to the fact that the offerings were light, not that there was any falling off in the demand; indeed, the market is gaining strength, and while there is no general advance in prices, as yet, the tendency is unmistakenly upward. There is considerable inquiry for good forge irons, and as all that offers is picked up there is no accumulation of stock either in yards or at the furnaces—many of the latter are sold close up—some of them, considerably ahead.

In regard to the market for finished irons there is nothing specially new or important to be noted, in our last report, trade is active for the season; stocks are light, orders are coming in freely both from the east and west, and an advance above present card rates soon is not improbable. It is worthy of note that our trade with the east has improved very materially recently, and we are now shipping what is not altogether as much east as we are west.

Following sales of pig iron were reported:

ANTHRACITE.	
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	$37 50 4 mos
20 " No. 1 A Foundry	38 50 4 mos
10 " No. 1 A Ex Foundry	39 00 4 mos
50 " No. 2 Foundry	40 00 4 mos
50 " No. 1 Foundry	38 00 cash
20 " No. 1 Foundry	40 00 4 mos
20 " No. 1 Foundry	38 00 cash
50 " Clone Gray and Mottled	34 00 4 mos
EASTERN COKE.	
600 tons Gray Forge	$34 00 4 mos
HANGING ROCK.	
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	$40 00 4 mos
100 " No. 1 Foundry	40 00 4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 29, 6:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾; 92¾ for '65, 93; '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, September 29.—5-20s of '62, 95½.

PARIS, September 29.—Rentes 56f. 67c. Bullion in Bank of France increased 5,900,000f.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¼; do Orleans 9¾. California wheat 12s 10d; spring 11s 11d; winter 11s 8d. Flour 26s. Corn No. 2 mixed 31s 6d. Pork 47s 6d. Lard 47s 3d.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 29, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Weak and 1-10 off.

FLOUR—Active and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring active and 3@3½c higher; closed firm at $1.22¾ cash; $1.22¾ for October; this after session unsettled and easier at $1.22¾@1.22¾ for October.

CORN—No. 2 mixed active and 1¼@1½c higher; closed at 47¼@48c; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—No. 2 active and ¾@1c higher; closed at 30@30½c.

RYE—No. 2 firmer; closed at 65@65½c.

BARLEY—No. 2 firmer at 81@84c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 90½c.

MESS PORK—Active; closed at $13@13.25.

LARD—Easier at 9¼c.

MEATS—Unchanged; short ribs 7c.

HOGS—Dull at $3@3.25.

CATTLE—Moderately active at $2.00@3.50.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 15,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 5,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling upland 19¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $6.00@6.50; common to good extra $6.75@7.50; good to choice $8.80@7.50; white western extra $7.50@8.00; No. 2 do $6.80@6.25. Rye flour firmer $4.50 @5.50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer; 92@ 93c. Wheat higher; spring No 2 at $1.55@ 1.57; spot lots active $1.58; winter red western $1.60@1.62; amber western $1.70@1.72. Rye firmer; western at 92½c. Barley steady; inferior western 80c. Malt is quiet. Corn firm; western mixed in store 74c; afloat 75½c. Yellow 75c; western mixed fast half of October 75c. Oats firm; western and state 52@54c; Chicago to arrive 52c. Hay and hops firm. Coffee active and advanced; Rio 15@17½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾; refined quiet. Molasses is dull. Rice at 8½@9c. Crude petroleum at 24c., and refined 24c. Pork dull and unsettled; mess $13.75@14; new $10.00@10.25; prime mess $11.00; mess seller all year $13.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders 7c; middles nominally; long clear 10½c. Lard steady; No. 1 steam 9¼@10c; kettle dried 10¼c; January 9¼c. Butter unchanged. Cheese heavy at 12@13c.

LATEST.—Flour firm at $6.80@7.35 for shipping extra. Wheat steady; spring No. 2, $1.55 @1.57; red and amber western, $1.60@1.70; white $1.82. Rye firm at 93½@95c. Barley at 82@90c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Receipts of beeves to-day 1,300 head fresh, and 500 head stale; for week 9,400; market even and slower than yesterday, closing dull. Ten cars Cherokees 5 cwt sold at 7¾c; lot of rough Illinois 5 cwt 9¾c; five cars Wisconsin 5 cwt 10c; few prime sold at 11c; reached 11½c. First Chicago dressed arrived in refrigerator cars. Receipts of sheep and lambs about total sales for the week 25,500 head; act slow at yesterday's prices; a very extra car of 125 pounds Shropshires sold at 7½c, car very poor 65 pounds State at 4¾c. Hogs 5,200 to-day, and 31,000 for the week; market quiet and firm at 9@9¼c for corn fed; country dregs begin to arrive; two cars live western hogs of 150 sold at $5.40.

ALBANY, September 29.—Cattle market open quiet; up to date 50 cars short that of last week's average; quality equal if not superior to that of last week. A line lot of Kentucky, 1546 pounds brought; cents per pound, and $1 per head off; ruling price of market for good cattle steers, 6@6½c, and from that down to 4½@5c for medium; weights 1,250@1,350 for stockers; nothing doing in Milch cows. The supply of sheep and lambs about the same as last week, and a very good average quality. Sheep dull, but lambs are taken freely at 4c per pound off on last week's prices. Sheep quoted at 5@6c; lambs 6@7c. Receipts 18 car loads; market dull; light sheep 4½@4¾c; heavy 4½@4¾c.

BUFFALO, September 29.—Cattle: receipts 697, making 7,337, or 431 cars against 563 last week. Late arrivals are not offered here; no sales. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,468, making 12,975; market dull; prices nominally unchanged in relation to the wars passed by the Syracuse. They speak of many of the provisions of the law as oppressive, useless, and with giving evidence of being enforced, and to exterminate against steamboats and in favor of railroads. A general movement among steamboatmen, looking to the strengthening or secure the repeal of the obnoxious laws will secure the hearty co-operation of the Memphis branch of the fraternity.

Yesterday's Louisville *Ledger* says: The Lookout has been refitted from the Louisville and Madison trade. The cost of coming with the United States law in such cases made and unreplaced being about $600, was a pretty common last a little too high for the Lookout's crew, staff, and she has retired in good order. She will, we hear, make a regular Memphis and Vicksburg, and hereafter will devote her time and talents in that direction. The law, as it now stands, will not support a regular steamboat annihilator.

Capt. John L. Crane, died at Louisville on Wednesday last. He was in command of the steamer Lee, when she was destroyed by fire on the Ohio river, having been connected with the river trade for forty years, first either as pilot or commander. About one year ago Capt. Crane was appointed commander of the Louisville and Madison packet Leonora, in place of Capt. Garriott, resigned. He made but few trips, however, before he was taken sick with the flux and had to go home to his home, where he died as above stated, after an illness of five weeks.

Yellow fever is prevailing at Natchez and Vicksburg in a malignant form, and citizens of those places leaving are frequently taken sick and attacked by "Bronzed John," as this dreadful disease is sometimes called.

The Memphis *Ledger* says: "In consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever at Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, Miss., and Vidalia, La., it is suggested and urged by a number of our citizens that a quarantine be established at once below this city, and that the railroads leading to the city from there be also subjected to the same restrictions as the boats. Some three or four days ago a steamer passed up, on which there were two or three cases below Vicksburg, and we were told this morning by a gentleman just from that city that the citizens are leaving there in great numbers. Something should be done immediately to prevent its being brought to our city.

A Memphis correspondent of the *Cincinnati Republican* says: Steamboatmen here are in full accord with the recent Cincinnati meeting in relation to the laws passed by the last Congress. They speak of many of the provisions of the law as oppressive, useless, and with giving evidence of being enforced, and to exterminate against steamboats and in favor of railroads. A general movement among steamboatmen, looking to the strengthening or secure the repeal of the obnoxious laws will secure the hearty co-operation of the Memphis branch of the fraternity.

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The Memphis *Ledger* says: From New Orleans to St. Louis includes 1,250 sacks salt, 200 tons pig iron, 1,750 boxes sugar and 1601 ns of other freight.

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No. 883 PENN STREET.
jy13

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Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 4 to 44 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
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Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
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Is prepared to furnish fairs festivals and fetes with the best of Ice Creams, Water Ices, Fruits and Confections at the lowest wholesale prices. Fancy Tables, Pyramids and all the china, glass and table furniture requisite for the most extensive banquets supplied at reasonable rates. au18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH HOMŒPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 264 PENN ST.—DR. AUGUSTUS LEE, long and well-known as the acting physician and manager of Dr. William Butler Whittier's business of this city, takes this opportunity to inform the public and his patients that he has opened the above Institute for the treatment and cure of all special and nervous diseases. A most successful practice for eighteen years is sufficient guarantee in the future. Very special attention given to Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility, which is permanently cured. The effect of mercury eradicated. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated and cured. The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints. Send for the Doctor's pamphlet, a treatment in plain language, on venereal diseases; sent by mail for two stamps. All old patients who desire to consult the Doctor are requested to call, as no further charge will be made for consultation, which is always free at the office.

☞ THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY —DELANARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Richard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France, are the very best remedy in all cases of spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Weakness or Impotency, Weakness arising from secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Weak Spine; Loss of Memory

HOME NEWS.

Exhibitors must have their goods in position at the Rink by Monday noon.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican voters of the Eighteenth ward will be held at the School House on Saturday evening September 30th at 7 o'clock.

Celebrated Cheney Silk.

Warranted all silk, and to wear five years, and improve in appearance with use.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth avenue.

Election of Officers.—At a meeting held yesterday, of Birmingham Lodge, I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected: Sec'y, Jos. H. D. Paris; V. G., John Schmidt; Sec., Jos. H. Bartis; Treas., Matthew Pate; Assistant Secretary, Phillip Hoerr; Trustee, Wm. H. Haverstock; Representative to Grand Lodge, Joseph E. Burke.

Robbed.—Officer John Gilson picked up a man in State alley, last night about midnight, who was insensible, and had received a terrific blow on the head, and an empty Conductors' money-book and a railroad guide were lying four feet from him. Dr. Murdoch dressed the wound, but at three o'clock he was still insensible.

Killed by the Cars.—Tuesday evening between seven and eight o'clock, while an old man named James Allen, was crossing the railway bridge over the Beaver, near Bridgewater, an eastward bound freight train overtook and ran over him, killing him almost instantly. Deceased lived in Rochester. He was employed as a brick-maker and where he leaves a large family.

The Triumph Oil Company.—It will be seen by a reference to our stock report that the stock of this company is attracting the notice of dealers. Some days ago it could not be sold for 25c per share; 75c is now freely offered. The production of the company's wells, under the judicious management of Messrs. Watson, Crosby & Co., lessees of the whole estate, has more than doubled within a few months and is likely to be still further increased.

Library on the South Side.—A meeting of Col. J. W. Patterson Post, No. 151, G. A. R., was held at their hall, in Birmingham, and it was resolved that a library be established for the benefit of the Post and the public. Money, books and magazines are solicited for the above purpose. Contributors may address any member of the Library Committee, which consists of Messrs. Wallace Gardner, William Penn, James Chee, Thomas Moore, Thomas Shields, Edward Timmoney and W. F. Wilcock.

Sixth Ward Republicans.—The Republicans of the Sixth ward held a meeting on Thursday evening at the Grant school House, Hugh McMaster is the chair. Reports were made from the Block Committee. Mr. Hugh Magee was appointed to make up the poll book, with the names of Republican voters in alphabetical order. It was resolved that an address to voters should be issued, and ordered that the matter be brought before the County Executive Committee. After the collection of funds to pay expenses the meeting adjourned.

Fire in Birmingham.—About eight o'clock on Thursday evening, a fire occurred in Birmingham, caused by a lamp explosion in the house occupied by Mr. Albert Lippert. The house was entirely destroyed, and the adjoining one, occupied by Ignatz Reber, damaged to the extent of about $100. There was on the top of the burning building giving orders and superintending the movements of the firemen, and this is the reason we failed to see him. His conduct was very praiseworthy, and his management of the department was, was as usual, prompt and satisfactory.

Terrible Railroad Accident.—Thursday evening a German named Bechtel, was killed near Sharpsburg, by the Springfield accommodation, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which leaves Allegheny at 6:20 in the evening. It is believed that he threw himself in the accident occurred, but it is supposed that the deceased had fallen asleep on the track, or was walking along and was knocked down by the train. The body was mangled and lacerated in a fearful manner, being literally cut to pieces so that it was impossible to fit it together with difficulty collected together. The Coroner has been summoned.

Lusus Naturæ.—Mr. Casper Shreiver of Tarentum, Allegheny county, has placed on our table, an apple-branch of about two feet in length, which is unusually abnormal in its appearance. Putting out from the main branch, and several small twigs from the first of which contains a ripe and full-grown apple; the second and third, flowers in the bud; the flowers full-blown, on which the embryo apple is distinctly visible, and several other branches in still different stages of development. It is certainly a very peculiar branch, showing every condition of the fruit from the "blade to the full corn in the ear."

The Seventh Ward Vigilance Committee held a meeting last evening in the basement of the Franklin Public School House. The block books were handed in and Secretary Geo. W. Wilson was selected to arrange the names in the voters' book in alphabetical order. The following committee was appointed to attend to-day to registering those Republicans who have not already attended to this important matter: Chairman D. L. Fleming, Charles Jeremy, Joseph A. Mattier, Ed. C. Matthews, John Lowery, G. W. Culp, Joseph H. Roush, Wm. Simpson, Samuel Mears, R. J. M'Gowan and William J. Logan—after which the meeting adjourned.

Lecture at Allegheny Library.

Professor George Hay, Q. S., will deliver a lecture at Allegheny Library Hall, on Monday evening next. Subject: The Coal Tar Colors; illustrated by experiments. The proceeds are for the benefit of the library. The public are earnestly invited to attend as the lecture will doubtless prove highly interesting and instructive. The object is a very worthy one, and Professor Hay is well calculated to handle the subject.

Explosion of an Oil Well.

Our special correspondent at Brady's Bend sends us word that an explosion occurred at the Barber well on the Armstrong Run tract, yesterday morning at nine o'clock, by which two men whose names could not be ascertained, were severely injured.

Another good well has been struck on the lands owned by the Brady's Bend Iron Company No. 9. It is doing well and the excitement in the neighborhood runs high.

The Jewelry Recovered.

On Tuesday last, Clerk Patterson of the Mayor's office, after informing Mayor Brush of his plans, started off on an amateur detective expedition, having as the object in view the recovery of the property stolen from Small and Haslett. Whence he went or from whence he returned so suddenly on Thursday evening, dependent saith not but it is certain that success attended his efforts, as nearly all the articles stolen from Messrs. Stevensons were recovered. The property recovered is valued at $1,000, and consisted of the following articles: Three pairs of gold bracelets, one gold necklace, one rustic cross of gold, ten fine gold locket, five pairs of ear-rings, and one cameo set, consisting of sleeve buttons and studs. Some of the jewelry had been knocked out of place, but all the pieces were recovered and can be made to fit in their proper places.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Rev. John A. Gray's Trial.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

And Friday was the fourth day; half-past nine o'clock and Dr. Dempsey not on hand; fears are entertained that the sickness in his family, which called him home to Beaver the evening previous, may necessitate a postponement; they are all here, accused and accusers, supported by their friends; the trustees are determined to prevent injury to the carpeting and the "crumb cloth" which they have spread over it, since yesterday, will effect that purpose; what have they had for breakfast this morning, to induce such cheerfulness, not to call it wicked gleefor verily that is the subdued sound of hilarity mingling with the murmur of low conversations. The counsel are not guilty of such jocoseness; they are too deeply engaged in a study of the testimony as it appears published, to give any heed to other things; it is so much easier to read it in print that they seem to enjoy its examination, and duly appreciate the assistance thus given. Ten o'clock; is he not coming; five minutes past ten; the door opens wide; on Rhound bridges he makes his way to the front, deposits a traveling satchel in a corner, remarks, explanatory, as he smiles blandly upon the throng, "I hav'nt the running of trains," and then to business.

The morning session was immediately opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. R. L. Miller of Braddock's Fields.

MR. SAMPSON RECALLED.

Mr. Sampson was again called to the stand. He desired to make a couple of corrections. He'said. "In my examination in chief yesterday I stated that on the last forty part of August or list of September that Mr. Berkstresser told me it was the Rev. Mr. Gray, that was a mistake. It was the 15th of October.

The second correction was; I was asked if on that morning I saw Mr. March. I did see him that morning pass out of the building that forenoon with the Rev. Mr. Gray—as I supposed him to be.

Q. By Mr. Hopkins. What time in the forenoon. A. About half past eleven.

Q. What has refreshed your recollection upon this point. A. In conversation with Mr. Berkstresser and reading this testimony and knowing also of speaking to Mr. Hobbs that day in regard to the gentleman passing out and on that day.

Q.—Is your recollection now clear and distinct that you saw Mr. March and Mr. Gray pass out the building or do you state so upon information received from others? A.—My recollection is distinct and clear of seeing them.

Q.—In your examination before the Committee of Trustees, did you not state that it was Mr. March and you think that the gentleman was Rev. Mr. Gray? A.—I may have made it. I don't have any recollection of saying so.

Q.—By Rev. Mr. Leonard, one of the Committee. I understand you to say that the woman you visited Mr. March's room was Annie Littell. In your cross-examination you said you did not know, that you would not know it if you were to see her, and did not know her at the time of those visits, and if so, how? A.—I did not know her at all.

Re-direct.—By Mr. Watson.) How did you know that it was Annie Littell? A.—From hearing others call her by that name.

ALWAYS THE SAME WOMAN.

Q.—Was it always the same woman? A.—It was so far as I knew and could see.

Q.—(By Mr. Hopkins.) Did you hear her called by that name, or did you see her so that you since learned that she was the person? A.—Did not hear her called during her visits to the room, only to the building.

The testimony was then read over to the witness and several slight corrections made. On answer to the question of the day previous "Could you tell from the sound what part of the room the cough came from?"—the answer was given, "It sounded to me as though it might have been toward the left of the door, which would have been in the direction of the closet." The witness having heard the testimony read, attested that it was correct.

A VOCALIST CALLED.

Prof. G. M. Alexander was next called.

Q.—Are you the leader of the choir of Christ M. E. Church?—A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you say anything to Mr. Gray about engaging a young lady at Connellsville to sing in your choir?

Mr. Hopkins—I don't see the relevancy in this. What does it have reference to?

Mr. White—Falsehood.

Mr. Hopkins—There is no specification to admit that. There are three specifications here only.

Mr. White—I wish to prove by this the intimacy of Mr. Gray and the Connellsville lady connected with his visits there and some other testimony to be offered.

Mr. Hopkins—If it is offered to show an intimacy I've no objection, but I object to bringing up any side issues not directly connected with these charges—we go out of that.

Mr. White—Let the Chair rule.

Dr. Dempsey—If you will explain the meaning of this testimony I can better decide.

MR. WHITE—RECALLED AGAIN.

Mr. White.—I wish to show that March and Mr. Gray were at Connellsville together. That he Mr. Gray went out boggy riding with a young lady: that he said that he had been instructed to employ a soprano singer for Christ Church Church Choir; that he and March went with the lady to a church to hear her play on the organ and sing. This is all relevant as showing March's intimacy.

Dr. Dempsey—Certainly, testimony that will show an unusual degree of intimacy is admissible. You charge an intimacy with Mr. March by Mr. Gray for immoral purposes, of course you must show the intimacy before the intent. I so rule.

Mr. Hopkins—But this does not do that. Let them show the intimacy by strict evidence, what has a falsehood which he is endeavoring to prove by this question to do with the intimacy. I object to this testimony.

Mr. White.—I won't argue the case. Do you object; if so let the chair rule and I am satisfied.

Mr. Hopkins—I object to that question.

Dr. Dempsey—I shall have to rule it out. It does not seem to me relevant, but you may show an intimacy by any proper and direct evidence. This question, if answered would lead to perhaps a side issue, and perhaps discussion. I rule it improper.

Mr. White—I take the ruling. The plaintiff rests.

Mr. Hopkins—This appeal be noted and then proceeded with the examination.

WHEN HE LEFT PITTSBURGH.

Q.—Do you know when Mr. Gray left Pittsburgh with his family and his goods? A.—I have no date of my own. I think the Sabbath day before Quarterly Conference or Saturday of Quarterly Conference, in cold weather—in January last.

Q.—When was the last time you saw Mr. Gray before that day? A.—I saw him the Friday evening previous.

Q.—Had you any conversation that evening about Annie Litteil. A.—Yes sir, I had a conversation with him.

Q.—State what conversation with him, you had in reference to her. A.—At several times before, or months before, I had referred to the subject of the intimacy with Mr. March and Annie Litteli and himself, as being a rumor, of their being associated, at those times I was telling him indirectly, or

HINTING TO HIM

indirectly the rumors that I had heard; my object was to see if it made any impression on him. I could see no impressions made on him. He didn't appear to understand me. On that Friday evening when I went to Gray's house, I found him in bed, apparently suffering very much. He told me that he was going to Bufalo for a vacation; some business for his wife, I think, if he was able; as Dr. Dempsey would occupy the pulpit on Sunday, being particularly desired, and that he would be on Sunday so; that would give him two weeks to get back in. I then said to him, Mr. Gray do you remember of the conversations I had hinting to you about this March and Annie Littell. He said he remembered of me asking him questions about it, but didn't know what I was driving at. I said, "as I have mentioned to Mr. Shea and Mr. Horne behind your back, I didn't feel right to say anything to your face what I had said to them," and I told him what I had heard that he, Mr. Gray, was giving some attention to Annie Littell at the college, and that she (Annie Littell) was talking loosely about him (Gray) being intimate with Mr. March, and friendly with him, and I said to him, "Mr. Gray this matter and this talk should be stopped."

KITCHEN GIRLS—NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN IT.

Mr. Gray said to me. "Alexander what would I do with such gossip. I could only run it among a few of those kitchen girls, and that report was as much as I could make out of it." He said to me "Alexander there is not one word of truth in it." I said to him. "I'm glad to hear it, for I knew it was false, and it is now stopped; it is doing you an injury." I believe that is all the conversation I had.

Q.—State what you said to him you said to Mr. Horne and Mr. Shea, about him (Gray) and Annie Littell. A. I did not rehearse the words I had spoken to Mr. Horne and Shea, only in substance as I have now stated.

Q. Did you tell him you had a conversation with Mr. Horne and Shea? A. I did say that already.

A FINANCIAL REASON.

Q. Do you know who packed up his household goods and sent them to him (Gray) at Buffalo? A. I think his books were packed up immediately after they took the $1,000 off his salary. [Laughter.] ["Going to send them to his uncle," remarked Mr. Hopkins.] Witness continuing—And I think he sent word Mr. Charles Reed to pack them and send them to him.

Q. Do you know who shipped them to Buffalo? A. I don't know anything about it.

Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with prayer by the Rev. S. M. Hickman.

MR. GEO. T. HOBBS

was the first witness called.

Q.—What is your name and residence. A.—George T. Hobbs, City of Philadelphia.

Q.—Your profession. A.—Am a member of the firm of Isaac H. Hobbs and Son architects. Isaac H. Hobbs is my father.

Q.—Had you any business in the city of Pittsburgh and what. A.—I was architectural Superintendent, or clerk of works, in the construction of the Fidelity Savings Bank building Fourth avenue Pittsburgh, and also had an office for other work, at 64 Fourth avenue Pittsburgh, which also was my sleeping room.

Q.—How long were you in the city of Pittsburgh. A.—I came May '69 and left May '71—two years.

Q.—State particularly where your office was? A.—On the third floor of 64 Fourth avenue; I was in the front room from my coming, May 1869 to July 1870; and then during repairs I moved to the rear room, dating from July to the 1st of April. From that to the 1st of May I was in the middle room, the one occupied by Mr. March previously.

Q.—Describe more particularly the location of the room occupied by Mr. March? A.—It joined the back room by a double board partition with studding between, with paper on both sides; there was a communicating door three feet wide; transom over the door; covered on the inside with a green cloth. March's side; the door was nailed up from, March's side; the keyhole was also stopped up from the same side.

Q.—How long did Mr. March occupy that room. A.—From the 1st of April I believe to about January of the same year. I think until January 1871.

THE POSITION OF THE ROOMS.

[Paper shown witness.]

Q. What is that paper. A. Sketch made by me, of the position of things showing the rooms at 64 Fourth avenue.

Q. What does that paper show. A. It shows the relation of rooms on the third floor and the hall on the second, with its doors opening into the hall, drawn to a scale. [The paper was offered in evidence and explained to the Committee by witness.]

Q. State what you know if anything about the visits of Rev. John A. Gray and Annie Littell to the room of March

WHICH IS CHIEFLY PERSONAL.

A. I noticed the coming of a woman of slight figure, medium, short "endy" hair of a dirty yellow color, whose coming I noticed some time in June 1870, and about the same time I noticed a man rather dark looking with long twisted dark hair visiting Mr. March's room on the third floor of 64 Fourth avenue. They went into the room, and he coming afterwards excited my suspicion, and I noticed other movements more close of cleaning slow walk and cane,—by the sound—at night time, a labored walk; I came to know of the parties by their

STEPS, VOICE AND COUGH,

which I could distinguish at night. On one particular occasion at night in which she was there and in which Mr. March and Mr. Gray came in afterward. Mr. March left quite early in the evening, which I knew by that light, nimble step which I had come to know as his. Leaving the gentleman with the heavy step and cane with this woman, which I recognized as she by her cough. Mr. March to some part of this. I came to know that gentleman was Mr. Gray, John A. Gray, from Mr. Berkstresser, at the front door, Fourth Avenue: at which time he had just came out of the building. These visits continued till December, 1870. I believe, at which time both parties ceased.

Q.—State their manner of going into the room and coming out of the door. A.—They all three had keys; on going in would unlock the door and lock the door on the inside—not having a Yale lock—time I mean—was in the other never knocked, but unlocked the door the same and relocked; the same thing repeated on coming out.

Q.—Was this the invariable custom or only sometimes. A.—When March first took the room the door was ajar—not particular about locking it, sometimes left open; up to the time of my noticing the said parties coming. From then until the spring time the door was always locked. From that time until March left it was left ajar as when he first came. During the time I have mentioned in the room it was their invariable custom to unlock and lock the door in going in and coming out.

HOBBS MEETS THEM.

Q.—Did you ever see this man and woman going to and from the room? A.—I've seen them on occasions, as also she, on the landings and in the hall.

Q.—How often? A.—Fifty or sixty times. Very frequent.

Q.—Could you see them when in your room? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—See them where? A.—On the landing, and he also passing my door to the closets.

Q.—When turning the landing, which way did they go? A.—To the left to the March door. At the early part of the time there was no other rooms occupied. The other part of the building was occupied by the firm of Beeson & Gill. The rooms were not fit for occupancy before—occupied as soon as they were ready for occupancy.

Q.—You spoke about recognizing the parties by their voice; explain more particularly what you mean by that. A.—I mean a certain deep bass voice; the woman had a clear voice, a feminine voice; also a cough—a bad cough that couldn't be heard in the rooms.

Q.—(By Dr. Dempsey)—Was that cough in the room heard frequently by you? A.—Yes.

ACTING AS CHAMBERMAID.

Q.—Was the woman sweeping or otherwise acting as if she was the chamber girl in the room every day or only occasionally? A.—At her first coming—yes; but afterwards not enough to keep the room in order was to my notice.

Q.—Was she there every day of the week? A.—I could not tell as I was not there all the time.

Q.—During the visits of the two, the man and the woman, which came up first and which went down first? A.—The woman as a general thing came first or was there. His coming was not general—no particular time. He landing was from his visits to the door; his leaving was invariably first. I never knew her to leave first. I have known him to leave when I knew she was not, but did not generally stay long.

Q.—(By Dr. Miller.) Who do you mean by "him"? A.—Mr. Gray.

Q.—State the length of time you noticed these visits of Mr. Gray and the woman to the room of Mr. March. A.—From June 1870 to about December, some part of December, same year.

Q.—State how frequently they were during that time? A.—I think they'd average once or twice a week.

Q.—Were there any days of the week that you particularly noticed. A.—Most generally noted in my memory Saturday's and Mondays.

"VOICES OF THE NIGHT."

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Gray and the woman in conversation in the room. A.—I have but generally very little, too low to be distinguished.

Q.—Did you ever hear their voices in the room. A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Where have you heard Mr. Gray and this woman in this room of Mr. March by themselves, *recognizing them* either by their voices or otherwise. A.—Very often.

Q.—Have you seen the closet under the stairs in that room. A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Could you see that this woman could be concealed in that closet during the times that you have known her and Mr. Gray to be in that room. A.—I could not distinguish but I don't see how it could be on every occasion.

Q.—Why. A.—Because I heard two voices and sometimes three

Q.—What three? A.—March and she who is known as Annie Littell and Mr. Gray.

Q.—Were the three there or only Mr. Gray and the woman? A.—Only Mr. Gray and the woman generally—mostly.

Q.—Do you know whether the woman ever staid there all night. A.—To all appearances yes.

Q.—Give these appearances? A.—I've heard when I've gone to bed and fell asleep at twelve o'clock which is a general time of mine, and have seen her early in the mornings generally going toward the closets from the room.

Q.—How late have you known Mr. Gray to be in that room? A.—Time I mean. A.—To the neighborhood of eleven o'clock.

NEVER SAW ANY ONE ELSE.

Q.—Did you ever see any other persons going to or from the room of Mr. March? A.—Nothing else.

Q.—Was the door of your room—the back room—kept open or shut generally during the day time, in the summer season? A.—It is invariably open in pleasant weather as a rule.

Q.—When open could you see all persons passing up and down the stairs? A.—Yes. It gave me a fine view of the landing.

Q.—Can you state when it was that Mr. Berkstresser spoke to you about Mr. March and Gray? A.—It was in cool weather, I think about October for he wore an overcoat.

Q.—Was it the same house, or perhaps discussion. I rule it improper.

Mr. White—I take the ruling. The plaintiff rests.

Mr. Hopkins—This appeal be noted and then proceeded with the examination.

WHEN HE LEFT PITTSBURGH.

Q.—Do you know when Mr. Gray left Pittsburgh with his family and his goods? A.—I have no date of my own. I think the Sabbath day before Quarterly Conference or Saturday of Quarterly Conference, in cold weather—in January last.

Q.—When was the last time you saw Mr. Gray before that day? A.—I saw him the Friday evening previous.

Q.—Had you any conversation that evening about Annie Litteli. A.—Yes sir, I had a conversation with him.

Q.—State what conversation with him, you had in reference to her. A.—At several times before, or months before, I had referred to the subject of the intimacy with Mr. March and Annie Litteli and himself, as being a rumor, of their being associated, at those times I was telling him indirectly, or

HINTING TO HIM

indirectly the rumors that I had heard; my object was to see if it made any impression on him. I could see no impressions made on him. He didn't appear to understand me. On that Friday evening when I went to Gray's house, I found him in bed, apparently suffering very much. He told me that he was going to Buffalo for a vacation; some business for his wife, I think, if he was able; as Dr. Dempsey would occupy the pulpit on Sunday, being particularly desired, and that he would be on Sunday so; that would give him two weeks to get back in. I then said to him, Mr. Gray do you remember of the conversations I had hinting to you about this March and Annie Littell. He said he remembered of me asking him questions about it, but didn't know what I was driving at. I said, "as I have mentioned to Mr. Shea and Mr. Horne behind your back, I didn't feel right to say anything to your face what I had said to them," and I told him what I had heard that he, Mr. Gray, was giving some attention to Annie Littell at the college, and that she (Annie Littell) was talking loosely about him (Gray) being intimate with Mr. March, and friendly with him, and I said to him, "Mr. Gray this matter and this talk should be stopped."

KITCHEN GIRLS—NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN IT.

Mr. Gray said to me. "Alexander what would I do with such gossip. I could only run it among a few of those kitchen girls, and that report was as much as I could make out of it." He said to me "Alexander there is not one word of truth in it." I said to him. "I'm glad to hear it, for I knew it was false, and it is now stopped; it is doing you an injury." I believe that is all the conversation I had.

Q.—State what you said to him you said to Mr. Horne and Mr. Shea, about him (Gray) and Annie Littell. A. I did not rehearse the words I had spoken to Mr. Horne and Shea, only in substance as I have now stated.

Q. Did you tell him you had a conversation with Mr. Horne and Shea? A. I did say that already.

A FINANCIAL REASON.

Q. Do you know who packed up his household goods and sent them to him (Gray) at Buffalo? A. I don't know anything about it.

Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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WHICH IS CHIEFLY PERSONAL.

A. I noticed the coming of a woman of slight figure, medium, short "endy" hair of a

were not for conversation; but most time it was quiet.

Q.—Can you now say that you overheard a single word spoken by either of them upon this occasion when you say they were in the room together. If so, give the language. A.—I think I said the conversation were too low to be understood but distinct enough to recognize them. I never heard a single word that I could recognize.

Q.—That being the fact how are you able to say that Mr. Gray was not reciting German? A.—From the character of the sound of the German language.

Q.—When voices are not loud enough to distinguish words, how can you tell the language used. A.—From the characters of the sound.

Q.—In the tone of voice you say was used, could you positively whether the person was reading or not?

ELOCUTIONARY.

A.—I think I can, because reading is without any breaks in it of any account, and conversation has more observation, and also, sounds of reading and of studying, are often-times lengthy, but in this case they were similar I said the conversation carried on at the time there was silence, or nearly so, which was the character of most of his visits.

Q.—When you were studying for learning the German language is his reading apt to be without breaks. A.—If they were novices I think not. Mr. Gray was a finished scholar. He literally is by repetition of the words or sentences.

Q.—During the month of June, 1870, what room did you occupy. A.—Room fronting on Fifth avenue.

Q.—State what room could you see persons coming up the stairs or entering March's room. A.—From my door I could see the top of most of the stairs and generally when I looking into his room from that point, because it was on inches from the hall partition to the door of my room.

Q.—Does not your diagram show the distance to be two feet, instead of ten inches, and does it not also show that the door of your room was four feet nine inches around on the side hall? A.—Judging my figures to be right, I would say, sir, I can't remember.

THE LOOK AROUND THE CORNER.

Q.—Standing in your door, how could you see any man go into that room from your door, when it was on the side of the room? A.—It was possible for a man to enter by hugging the wall, but I have seen people go into the room from my door.

Q.—Standing in your door, could you see a person passing into March's room, if he walked along the hall from the head of the stairs between the wall and the stairs? A.—By my diagram and by your demonstration it seems I can't. Now, sir, I can't remember the exact line that that went in. Q.—What was the distance from the door of your room to the front window? Twenty-two to twenty-four feet, I think.

Q.—What part of your room was your drafting or working table? A.—It was under the window in the front room of the building.

Q.—Was there a special committee on preparation and distribution of tickets reported the progress made, and made inquiry as to the position of the building for the night.

On motion, the committee named was authorized to procure such extra tickets as they deemed necessary, to order and superintend the posting of bills.

The chair, in answer to an inquiry, reported that an address to voters had been prepared, and would soon be issued and properly distributed.

Mr. Case asked that a meeting be arranged to be held at some point on or near Fifth avenue, to accommodate citizens of the Sixth, Seventh, eighth, Eleventh and other wards adjacent.

The matter was referred to Mr. Fetterman, Chairman of the executive committee.

The locations of Assessors in several election districts was corrected as follows:

Second ward, Second Allegheny—Jos. Sterrett, residence 53 Beech street, office 40 North Diamond.

Seventh ward Pittsburgh—Wm. J. Logan, No. 112 Wylie street.

Ormsby borough—Geo. Geyer, corner of Sarah and Main streets.

On motion the committee adjourned.

Register! Register!!

Below will be found a list of Assessors of the different wards and Boroughs, as far as we have been able to get them. Republicans of the various districts, should call on the Assessors *at once*, as Saturday is the last day of Registry.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—James Gracey, Second Avenue and Liberty street.

Second ward—James Black, 164 Fourth avenue.

Third ward—John Ochse, Fifth avenue above Smithfield street.

Fourth ward—A. J. Thompson, No. 9 Ninth street.

Fifth ward—Andrew B. Hayden, Grant street near Seventh.

Sixth ward—Alderman Thomas, 154 Fifth avenue.

Seventh ward—Wm. J. Logan, No. 112 Wylie street.

Eighth ward—Alex. Seanor, 77 Franklin street.

Ninth ward—Jacob School, 569 Penn street.

Tenth ward—Alderman Rudolph Koenig.

Eleventh ward—John Crawford, 222 Bedford avenue.

Twelfth ward—John L. Norminie, No. 1083 Penn street.

Thirteenth ward—Robert Inder, Minersville and Centre avenue.

Fourteenth ward—Wm. Harrison, Charlotte street.

Fifteenth ward—Alderman Wm. Jancy.

Sixteenth ward—Jno. Robb.

Seventeenth ward—Jas. T. McClure, Butler and Forty-second street.

Eighteenth ward—J. P. Wilson, Jr.

Nineteenth ward—Jno. D. Boreland, Ross street.

Twentieth ward—W. B. Reynolds.

Twenty-first ward—Himbelwright.

Twenty-second ward—Jno. Anderson; farmer, Squirrel Hill.

Twenty-third ward—Wm. McClure.

First ward—W. G. Lyon, No. 307 Rebecca street.

Second ward—John Sterrett, residence 53 Beech street, office 40 North Diamond.

Third ward—R. R. Ray, 25 Doyle street.

Fourth ward—James Graham, 252 Robinson street.

Fifth ward—John M. Kennedy.

Sixth ward—Charles Peach, 47 Beaver ave

Seventh ward—Joseph Loehn, Sr., Troy Hill.

Eighth ward—David Crow, Duquesne Boroughs, on West Penn Railroad, first house above the run.

Ninth ward—Joseph Cullman.

Birmingham—Orren Peters.

Birmingham—N. P. Pearson.

East Birmingham—John N. Jarrett, 1,087 Wharton street.

Ormsby—Geo. Geyer, corner of Sarah and Union streets.

Allentown—Cooach.

St. Clair—Louis Fritz, Browsville Road.

South Pittsburgh—Wm. Goff.

Temperanceville—Thomas Rossiter.

West Pittsburgh—Joseph Rodgers.

Mt. Washington—George Chivers.

Temperanceville—W. G. Taylor.

Union Borough—J. Martin.

Millvale—J. J. Snodgrass.

Sharpsburg—Thomas McGiven.

Elms—Henry Ochse.

Sewickley—R. M. Erwin.

McKeesport—A. J. Brown.

Braddock's—Samuel Guthrie, Philip Sharrah.

Tarentum—Jas. M. Call.

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McClure township—F. J. Melany.

Wilkins township—William Swsshelm.

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Grand Sale of the City Lots.—The grand positive sale of 119 lots in the Allegheny City Poor Farm plan comes off on Monday next, at noon. Here is the one grand opportunity for purchasers.
A. LEGGATE,
Auctioneer.

Fair and Industrial Exhibition at the Rink, Allegheny, will positively open on Monday afternoon, October 2d, at 2 o'clock.

The Homestead Bank is open on Saturday night.

GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Meeting of the Lincoln Club—Grant to Arrive Tuesday or Wednesday—Committees Appointed.

A special meeting of the Lincoln Club was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action relative to the reception of President Grant.

Mr. Lloyd occupied the chair and Thos. H. Phelps acted as Secretary.

The Secretary read a dispatch from the Mayor of Galena, Ill., stating that the President would arrive at Pittsburgh on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning next. Following is the dispatch:

GALENA, Ill., September 29, 1871.

J. M. Brush, Mayor:

The President will leave Chicago Monday evening, October 2. He will stop a few hours at Dayton, Ohio, and will proceed direct to Pittsburgh, reaching Pittsburgh Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

JOSEPH HAZER, Mayor.

The following Committee was appointed on behalf of the Club to take part in the reception, after which the meeting adjourned:

Henry Lloyd, Chairman, Isaac Jones, Thos. A. Hughes, Addison Arthurs, Benjamin W. Morgan, Thomas Steel, John J. Gillespie, Hon. Jared M. Brush, Hon. Christian C. Negley, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Joseph Walton, Joseph Ross, Edward House, Hon. R. W. Mercer, Colonel William Phillips, D. W. C. Bakewell, Colonel John H. Stewart, Alexander Murdoch, Joseph Dilworth, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., James Verner, Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, James McGregor, David Aiken, Jr., Major J. S. Slagle, A. J. Cochran, Alexander Edwards, Major John Hunter, Wm. Smith, Col. Joseph Browne, M. W. Baldwin, Col. R. M. Snodgrass, J. S. Fleming, S. Schoyer, Jr., R. J. Richardson, Major Thomas Doyle, Jacob H. Smith, Christopher L. Magee, Joseph M. Gazzam, Wm. Coats, D. A. M. Barr, Capt. Wm. Addison Porter, Hon. Thomas Williams, Hon. Thomas H. Hunter, Joseph H. Gray, Wm. H. McClintock, Maj. Jos. F. Dennison, Robert C. Elliott, John Flemings, Hon. Wm. Penn Brady, Hon. Benjamin Beymer, Thos. P. Houston, G. H. Atkinson, Jno. J. Gill, M. K. Moorhead, Jno. A. Myler, Thomas Sterrett, Thomas Rossiter, Hon. Wm. West Pittsburgh—Joseph Rodgers.

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POLITICAL.

Republican County Committee Meeting List of Assessors Corrected.

A meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln Club Rooms, H. W. Oliver, Jr., chairman, presiding.

On motion of John A. Myler, Esq., the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

The chair stated that as it was a sort of an adjourned meeting to take up any matter that might need immediate attention, the usual routine would be dispensed with.

Mr. Fetterman, the special committee on preparation and distribution of tickets reported the progress made, and made inquiry as to the position of the building for the night.

On motion, the committee named was authorized to procure such extra tickets as they deemed necessary, to order and superintend the posting of bills.

The chair, in answer to an inquiry, reported that an address to voters had been prepared, and would soon be issued and properly distributed.

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